

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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IMPORTANCE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT IN WORLD

OW301858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 30 Aug 81

["Commentary: Non-Bloc Principle of Non-Aligned Movement--By XINHUA Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Twenty years have elapsed since the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement. The number of its member states has increased to 95 from 25 in this period. It means that two thirds of the countries the world over belong to this movement. The Non-Aligned Movement has become a powerful political force in the present world. During the past 20 years, the Non-Aligned Movement has resolutely supported the national liberation struggle to step up the collapse of the colonial system. It has opposed the super powers aggression and expansion and supported the struggle of the developing countries to defend their own independence and sovereignty. It has firmly advocated changing of the old international economic relations and sought a way to set up a new international economic order so as to create favorable conditions for the developing countries to develop their economies. The important role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in defence of the interests of the developing countries, opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism, and safeguarding the world peace will go down in the annals of mankind.

The history of the Non-Aligned Movement shows that one of its most important characteristics is its adherence to the independent non-bloc principle which is in conformity with the historical trend of the present day and the basic interest of the non-aligned countries.

It is well known that after the Second World War, a great number of independent countries have emerged in the wake of the upsurge of the national liberation struggle and collapse of the colonial system. Then, the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States did their utmost to develop the antagonistic military blocs to scramble for world hegemony. They made fierce rivalries in the Third World in an attempt to draw these independent countries over to their sides and turn them into their appendages. A number of new emerging countries became aware of this danger and resolutely raised the banner of the non-bloc principle, a principle of non-alignment with the superpowers. Herein lies the cause for the rising of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Over the past 20 years, some non-aligned countries have maintained that the non-bloc principle is the soul and lifeline of the Non-Aligned Movement and also the source of its power. In fact, whenever this principle was abided by, the movement would grow in strength, the unity among its ranks would be strengthened and role brought into play. On the other hand, whenever this principle was violated, there would appear cracks within the movement, its strength would be weakened and it could hardly play any significant role in face of international emergencies.

It may be recalled that at the Fourth Non-Aligned Conference in September 1973, Cuba spared no effort in advocating that the Non-Aligned Movement could only oppose one imperialism, actually trying to bring the movement under the aegis of social-imperialism. This touched off a heated debate at the conference. Since its assumption of the chairmanship of the movement in September 1979, Cuba has obviously intended to lead the movement to abandonment of the non-bloc principle and acceptance of the Soviet "theory of natural alliance." This, as a foreign minister of a non-aligned country had put it, was an attempt to fix a locomotive heading for Moscow on the train of the Non-Aligned Movement. Such a behavior of Cuba has jeopardized the movement. At a time when Afghanistan and Kampuchea, two non-aligned countries, were subjected to foreign aggression, the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole has long failed to adopt a clearcut attitude toward these issues and has been unable to call a meeting in this connection. Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi put it well when he said that "unless this tendency is checked and effectively reserved, the movement will stand in danger of losing its credibility as a positive and political force in international affairs."

The foreign ministers meeting of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi last February made a breakthrough in the abnormal situation created by the agents of the Soviet Union within the Non-Aligned Movement and passed for the first time resolutions calling for withdrawal from Afghanistan and Kampuchea of foreign troops and forces. The majority of the meeting participants safeguarded the non-bloc principle with concrete deeds and took a just and fair stand to the superpowers aggression and expansion. This is conducive to the preservation of world peace.

The history of the past 20 years has also proved that the non-bloc principle is not only an effective weapon of non-aligned countries in defending world peace, but also their weapon to safeguard national interests. Once the non-aligned countries throw themselves into the lap of the superpowers and their military blocs, they will be subjected to superpower penetration, control and enslavement, and face the danger of losing the non-aligned position, national independence and sovereignty, though they might obtain some military and economic aid. If these countries are completely at the beck and call of the superpowers, they not only would find themselves in a passive position, having no room for manoeuvre diplomatically, but are also likely to be tied to their war chariot and dragged into a war.

Some members of non-aligned countries and the Third World nations have already had such experiences. Some of them have abolished the cooperation treaties with a superpower and freed themselves from its control, thus taking the correct path of non-alignment.

Facts have proved that the Non-Aligned Movement will carry out its historical tasks better in the world of turmoil, so long as it strives to free itself from the influence of superpowers and persist in the independent non-bloc principle.

#### MORE REACTION TO S. AFRICAN INVASION OF ANGOLA

##### PRC Criticism

OW281314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 28 Aug 81

["China Denounces South Africa's Aggression Against Angola"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--China demands that the South African authorities immediately withdraw their aggressor troops from Angola and voices firm support for the Namibian people in their just struggle against the illegal occupation by South Africa and for independence and freedom, said the statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China today.



The statement reads as follows:

"On 24 August 1981, the South African racist regime, on the pretext of 'pursuing' the Namibian people's armed forces, flagrantly dispatched a large number of troops to launch a massive military invasion of the People's Republic of Angola. It is a fresh grave crime committed by the South African authorities against the peoples of Angola and Namibia as well as a serious new threat to the peace and stability in southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn it.

"This act of the South African authorities not only constitutes a flagrant aggression against Angola, but is designed to prevent the African countries and people from supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people and obstruct the process of Namibia's independence. Like a mantis trying to stop a chariot, the South African authorities are bent on making themselves the enemy of the entire African people, but no force on earth can stem the predominant historical trend towards independence of the whole of the African Continent.

"We demand that the South African authorities immediately withdraw their aggressor troops from Angola. The international community should make concerted efforts to stop South Africa's aggression. We will, as always, firmly support Angola and other frontline states in their just struggle to oppose South Africa's armed invasion and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly support the Namibian people in their just struggle against the illegal occupation by South Africa and for independence and freedom."

#### PRC Trade Union Condemnation

OW291640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--The Chinese workers and their trade unions today sternly condemned South Africa's intrusion into Angola and resolutely supported the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence. This was announced in a message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions sent to the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and its member organizations of Angola and Namibia.

The message says the heroic armed struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence and liberation is fully just and is their legitimate right. The message adds, South African racists recently flagrantly carried out armed suppression of the Namibian people and invaded into Angola on a large scale. The Chinese workers and their trade unions express utmost indignation at the South African authorities' new crimes and sternly condemn them. The Chinese workers and their trade unions voice their firm support for Angola and other frontline states in their struggle for safeguarding sovereignty and territorial integrity, and resolutely support the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

#### UN Committee Chairman Statement

OW290728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations, August 28 (XINHUA)--Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), chairman of the special committee on decolonization, today denounces South Africa's invasion of Angola and calls for steps to prevent recurrence of "such criminal acts" and for Namibia's independence. The chairman said in a statement issued here today that South Africa's armed attack on Angola "is the latest and most serious of a long series of deliberate acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria regime against the neighbouring independent states."

He said, "Coming at a time in particular when the international community is engaged in renewed efforts to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia and to work out an internationally acceptable solution to the problem, the South African aggression bespeaks the desperate and calculated design of the racist regime to block all avenues towards a negotiated settlement for the genuine independence of the territory."

"It is incumbent upon the entire international community," he went on, "not merely to condemn in the strongest possible terms this blatant breach of all the norms of international law by the South African Government, but also to take concrete steps to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts."

"The international community must continue and intensify support for and assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO. At the same time, every possible support and assistance must be given to the Government of Angola in its efforts to protect and safeguard its territorial integrity and sovereignty," he added.

He said, "The attainment without further delay by the people of Namibia of their legitimate aspirations for an independent and free Namibia is indeed the most critical and urgent challenge confronting the world community today and I appeal to all concerned to respond decisively to this challenge."

#### 28 Aug Security Council Meeting

OW290740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations, August 28 (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council met here this afternoon to consider the serious situation in Angola caused by the recent South African armed invasion. Representatives of many countries condemned the vicious aggression and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

The urgent meeting of the council was convened at the request of Angola.

Elisio de Figueiredo of Angola angrily accused the South African racist regime of its massive aggression against his country. The South African invaders had occupied a number of Angolan towns, and totally or partially destroyed others, he said. To maintain its hegemony in the region and its position as a bastion of minority rule and privilege, South Africa had since 1975 carried a racist and imperialist war across its border into neighbouring sovereign states and Angola had borne the brunt of these attacks, he added.

The government and people of Angola, he said, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from the territory of Angola and requested valid assistance to enable the Angolans to strengthen their defence capability in the face of South Africa's military might.

Elleck Kufakunesu Mashingaidze of Zimbabwe, speaking as chairman of the group of African states, declared that the African group stood solidly behind the government and people of Angola in their moment of need. He called on the council to take appropriate steps to ensure the withdrawal forthwith of the invading forces, without any condition.

Ling Qing of China said that South Africa's aggression against Angola demonstrated once again that the South African racist regime was the root cause of instability in southern Africa. The Security Council had to condemn strongly the racist regime of South Africa for its armed aggression, and take effective measures to secure immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African aggressors from Angola.

Carlos Antonio Bettencourt Bueno of Brazil said that the least the council could do was to condemn South Africa for its aggression, demand the immediate withdrawal of all its forces from Angolan territory and ensure full compensation for human and material losses caused by the present invasion.

Hamilton Whyte of the United Kingdom said that his government wholly deplored the latest South African action. He urged the council to strive to agree on an appeal to South Africa to terminate its military engagement in Angola and to withdraw immediately from Angola.

Charles M. Lichenstein of the United States said that his country deplored the escalation of violence in southern Africa. The council should call for an end to "all violence by all parties" and should demand the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

Also speaking at the meeting were representatives of Spain, Japan, Ireland and others.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Meeting Continues 29 Aug

OW300220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations, August 29 (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council resumed its meeting here this afternoon with more speakers condemning South Africa's armed invasion of Angola.

Charles G. Maina of Kenya, speaking as representative of the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), said that South Africa, now hopelessly clinging to Namibia, had adopted a policy of attacking its neighbours who oppose its evil policies. It was an illusion to believe that they could stop the march to freedom of the people of southern Africa.

Ide Oumarou of Niger said that the aggression took place when the international community was focusing its attention on preparations for an emergency special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia. It was a tactic to irritate international opinion, create confusion and re-launch the cold war in order to consolidate South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia and continue the policy of apartheid, he pointed out.

Alejandro D. Yango of the Philippines called for strong condemnation of South Africa and demanded its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Angola.

Natarajan Krishnan of India pointed out that South Africa was utilizing the territory of Namibia under its illegal occupation as a spring-board to launch a campaign of terrorism and destabilization against Namibia's neighbours so as to strengthen its hold over Namibia and continue its exploitation of the people and resources there.

Porfirio Munoz Ledo of Mexico said that South Africa's armed attacks on Angola constituted a flagrant violation of international law. He expressed concern about the dangerous tendency towards the establishment of regional sub-powers which create terror to the weaker countries.

Zoran Lazarevic of Yugoslavia said that South Africa had once again used the territory of Namibia to launch war operations against front-line states. He stressed that the international community must take urgent measures to bring about the complete independence of Namibia.

Jacques Leprette of France said that South Africa's attacks on Angola were "inadmissible." He declared that France would associate itself with any resolution that firmly condemned the intervention by South Africa against Angola and called for the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola.

J.A. Eksteen of South Africa also took the floor. He tried to justify the acts of aggression committed by his country against Angola. But his speech fell on deaf ears.

The council adjourned until next Monday.

#### OAU Chairman Messages

OW300158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, August 29 (XINHUA)--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has sent messages to the United Nations secretary general and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, conveying his strong condemnation of the South African racist regime for its barbarous attacks on Angola, the Kenyan news agency reported this afternoon.

In his message to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Moi said that the "unprovoked attack" against Angola by South Africa "is not only a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, a member state of the OAU, but also constitutes a grave threat to peace in the southern African region, and indeed the whole world." He urged the Security Council to "take appropriate action against the South African regime so that such actions will never be repeated. "As a priority, the South African regime must immediately withdraw its forces from Angola and stop any further attacks," he stressed.

In his message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Kenyan president said, "you may count on my full support during the discussions on these attacks by the Security Council of the United Nations." He added, "I will do all within my power to ensure that political pressure is applied to South Africa" to force it to withdraw from Angola.

#### Romania 28 Aug Statement

OW281529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, August 28 (XINHUA)--The Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, was authorized to issue a statement last evening saying that the Romanian people and government strongly condemn the large-scale armed invasion of Angola by the South African racist authorities, and demand the immediate withdrawal of their troops from the country and an unconditional halt to all their aggressive acts. The statement said the South African regime's military invasion was also aimed to oppose the Namibian people's struggle for freedom, independence and survival. The Romanian Government and people fully support the just struggle of the Angolan people and demand that an end be put to the illegal occupation of Namibia and the Namibian people be let to exercise self-determination in a united state freely, fully and without any foreign intervention.



SEN. GLENN ON PRC WARNING ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW280947 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Aug. (AFP)--Sino-American relations "could well retrogress if the controversial issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is (not) resolved to Beijing's satisfaction, U.S. Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) said here today, before departing for Taipei. Addressing airport press conference Senator Glenn, the first U.S. astronaut to be rocketed into space in 1962, said Chinese leaders had issued the warning during his recent 11-day tour of China.

Senator Glenn, a ranking member of the U.S. Senate Asian and Pacific Sub-Committee, stressed that government leaders he met in Beijing did not indicate how Sino-American ties would "retrogress." When the Sino-American normalization accord was signed in January 1979, the Chinese side had expected the "U.S. arms sales relationship to decrease over a period of time" and eventually end, he noted.

Senator Glenn, who arrived here from China Wednesday, added that Beijing saw no linkage between U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and possible American supply of dual-use (civilian and military) technology to China. Asked if the possible sale of the advanced U.S. FX fighter plane to Taiwan might upset the Sino-American relationship, he replied: "I don't think we can determine that at this point."

On the proposed transfer of U.S. technology to China, he quoted Chinese leaders as saying "it seems to thunder but it never rains."

The U.S. senator indicated that three separate Chinese shopping lists were currently being studied in Washington but gave no further details.

Referring to his talks in Beijing with Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, he said the Chinese saw no difficulty in seeing the leadership of the opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia come from an alliance of groups, and not just from the Pol Pot regime (the ousted Khmer Rouge).

Senator Glenn said the Chinese felt that at some point the United Nations could even supervise elections in Cambodia but added that for the time being Beijing intended to continue diplomatic and economic pressure on Hanoi. He further quoted Mr Ji as saying that Beijing gave only ideological support to communist insurgents in Southeast Asia and did not plan "to send arms and money in active support of" them.

In Taipei, Senator Glenn said he would discuss issues of "mutual interest" with government leaders before leaving Monday for a week-long visit to Japan.

The former astronaut, who said his interest in the region goes back to the end of World War Two when he was stationed outside Beijing as a Marine Corps pilot, is on a three-week East Asian fact-finding tour ahead of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings scheduled for late next month.

This morning, he visited the space museum here and said he had been "impressed and surprised" to see the spacecraft in which Scott Carpenter, the second U.S. astronaut, was blasted into earth orbit in May 1962. Mr. Glenn made his space flight on February 20 of the same year, 10 months after Soviet Yuriy Gargarin, the first man sent into space.

NOTED WRITER DING LING DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

OW291254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Ding Ling, noted Chinese writer and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, and her husband Chen Ming, also a writer, left here by air for a visit to the United States today.

She is to attend the "international writing program" in Iowa, U.S.A., and also to visit and lecture in universities in Washington and other cities.

Ding Ling, now 77, began her literary career in 1927. Her Stalin prize winning novel "The Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River" and other representative works have been recently republished. Her new works in the past two years have been published in two books.

Before her departure for the U.S., Ding Ling told XINHUA that she had always had a warm feeling for the American people and expected to meet old friends and make new ones during her current visit. Ding Ling said that she was well acquainted with the works by such American writers as Steinbeck, Sinclair and Mark Twain. She also found the works by modern American writers interesting.

She said she was sure that her visit to the U.S. would be an interesting and enriching experience and she would work for enhancing the exchange between the writers of the two countries.

JIMMY CARTER TOURS XIAN, LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI

OW301514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Xian, August 30 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and their party left here for Shanghai by air today after a two-day visit to Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province.

During their stay in Xian, the U.S. guests were accorded a warm reception by Yu Mingtao, governor, and Li Lianbi, vice-governor, of Shaanxi Province, and were honored at a banquet hosted by the provincial people's government.

The former U.S. president and Mrs. Carter viewed unearthed relics dating back two or three thousand years and the site of a primitive society some six thousand years ago. They also toured a factory and a rural peoples commune and visited the homes of workers and peasants.

BRIEFS

SEDIMENTATION SURVEY WITH U.S.--A Sino-U.S. joint survey of ocean sedimentation has just been concluded. The joint survey shows that, compared with last year, China has achieved marked progress in both surveying techniques and equipment manufacture. When Chinese and U.S. scientists conducted their first survey last year most of the laboratory equipment was provided by the U.S. scientists. This year a large proportion of the equipment was made in China. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81 OW]

USSR NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION CANNOT BE RULED OUT

OW281228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 28 Aug 81

["Commentary: Kremlin's Neutron Bomb Blackmail"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--The possibility of the Soviet Union starting to make neutron weapons cannot be ruled out completely, now that Professor Vitaly Zhurkin, deputy director of the Soviet Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, has announced that his country "is in a position to start the production of neutron weapons, if necessary."

This clearly Kremlin-authorized announcement is meant for the ears of West European nations rather than the United States. It should be seen as Moscow's latest blackmail.

Three years ago, it was chiefly the opposition voiced by America's West European partners that had compelled the former U.S. administration to back down from manufacturing the neutron bomb. This time, West Europe's reaction to the present U.S. administration's decision has been a mixed one: some countries support the decision, others have objected, and still others have refrained from giving an explicit response.

Moscow, on its part, has been feeding the pacifist tendency in Western Europe and it now considered it wise to bolster the effort with blackmail. The aim is obviously to fuel the existing discord between West European nations and the United States. In the eyes of Moscow, the blackmail would be worthwhile if it succeeds in widening the differences between Washington and some of its NATO allies, even though there is little hope of forcing the Reagan administration to rescind its decision.

In the past weeks, Moscow has raised a sustained hue and cry against Reagan's decision, denouncing the American president as being "barbaric," "criminal" and "misanthropic." It described the neutron bomb as an "inhuman," "particularly dangerous," "offensive" and "aggressive" weapon.

Amid the din of this propaganda came Professor Zhurkin's announcement that the Soviet Union, too, is capable of producing neutron weapons. It reminds one that Moscow's abhorrence and opposition to neutron warheads should be taken with a grain of salt. What Moscow actually opposes is United States' manufacture of the weapon. As regard the bomb itself, it will not hesitate to go ahead and make it, "if necessary," just it has done with other weapons of mass destruction.

Zhurkin's announcement also proves that the Soviet Union's overriding concern is its own military supremacy, not "European security," "the fate of mankind" or the inhuman aspect of the bomb, as it professed. Before and after Zhurkin's announcement, the Kremlin's mouthpieces have argued again and again that American neutron warheads "will tip the balance of power in Europe in favor of NATO" and declared that the Soviet Union "will in no case permit" the United States to gain military superiority." These statements shed a revealing light on what is foremost in the minds of the Kremlin leaders.

A Soviet-made neutron warhead will not be any less inhuman than an American one; both would serve as means to an end--rivalry for worldwide supremacy. Should the Soviet Union decide to "start the production of neutron weapons," all the bitter words it has said about the United States will be applicable to itself. There can be no valid defense.

HOANG VAN HOAN SAYS LE DUAN DISTORTED HO'S WILL

OW310900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 31 Aug 81

["Hoang Van Hoan Exposes Le Duan's Distortion of President Ho Chi Minh's Will"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan, former member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, made a statement yesterday exposing the distortion of late Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh's last will and testament by Le Duan. The statement says, "Some time ago when I was considering what I was going to say to my countrymen both at home and abroad on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, someone gave me a copy of the selected works of Ho Chi Minh reprinted by Le Duan. I read it through and found more than 100 articles had been deleted and many others misrepresented. This reminded me of something that had been laid buried in my heart for twelve years. Now it is time to make it public to enable the Vietnamese people and the people the world over to know the truth, namely, Le Duan has tampered with President Ho's last will and testament."

It continues, "President Ho passed away at 09:47 hours on September 2, 1969. The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, reluctant to dampen the spirit of the people then rejoicing over the national day and wanting to make elaborate funeral arrangements, decided to hold the celebrations as usual and put off the release of the sad news until September 3. Before President Ho's death, members of the Political Bureau including myself who had been in attendance by his bedside discussed the need to come together to listen to his last will and testament. But the idea was rejected by Le Duan. He said that as President Ho was no longer completely clear-minded he would probably be unable to express himself clearly even if he wanted to make any last behest. Thus our desire to hear President Ho's last will and testament was not fulfilled, and Le Duan had never mentioned the fact that President Ho had already made his last will and testament. But no sooner had President Ho stopped breathing Le Duan asked members of the Political Bureau present to sit down and showed them a typed-written document of three or four pages signed by President Ho and Le Duan. He asked someone to read it out, saying that it was President Ho's last will and testament prepared in advance. At that moment, all those present were so smitten with grief that they took whatever he said for granted."

The statement says, "it was not until several days later after the funeral service and mourning activities that President Ho's last will and testament was published in the newspapers. However, it was a stereotyped "full text" and not the typed copy we had seen and it bore only the signature of President Ho without the signature of Le Duan. Published at the same time was President Ho's handwriting of the first paragraph of his last will and testament.

"I suddenly began to have doubts.

"The leader's last will and testament was an important political document of the party. If there was already a complete, type-written full text with the signatures of President Ho and Le Duan, what was the reason for not printing a photostat copy of the document in the press but set it in types? Was it suppressed for fear of possible unfavourable public reactions because it was quite unreasonable for Le Duan's signature to appear on the typed-written copy?"



The statement continues, "President Ho Chi Minh's manuscripts are a material of historical significance. If there was a full text around, why was only the first paragraph published? Had the original text been emasculated or tampered with by Le Duan with a view to passing off the sham as the genuine? I have come to realize after a period of careful thinking and exploration that President Ho Chi Minh's last will and testament carried in the paper had been tampered with by Le Duan, notably the paragraph concerning the "international communist movement," in order to fit in with his long cherished anti-China stand.

"Everyone concerned with the international communist movement knows that rifts emerged within the movement in the late 1950's. The reason lay in the practice of revisionism by Nikita Khrushchev, who compelled fraternal parties and fraternal countries in the socialist camp to act in compliance with his stand and his line. China was resolutely opposed to this. So, Khrushchev tried in every possible way to attack China. He even attempted to expel China from the international communist movement and the socialist camp. In August 1960 President Ho Chi Minh (accompanied by some others including myself) went personally to see Khrushchev and offer advice and explanation on this matter. However, throughout the meeting with Khrushchev in Yalta, President Ho was constantly interrupted by Khrushchev who was clinging to his anti-China stand. It was precisely Khrushchev's hostility towards China that brought about a split within the international communist movement. Some parties supported the Soviet stand and opposed China. Some other parties supported China and opposed the Soviet stand. Although the Vietnamese party did not openly oppose the Soviet Union, it supported China and took an anti-revisionist stand."

The statement states, "under the chairmanship of President Ho, the Vietnamese party's Central Committee held its ninth plenary session at the end of 1963 which repudiated revisionism. The resolution of the session says: 'The modern revisionists have betrayed Marxism-Leninism.' 'The revisionists have brought the international communist movement to ideological chaos and an organizational split.' It stresses the 'need to fight revisionism--the root cause for the split in views in the socialist camp and the international communist movement.' Since then, Soviet leaders had time and again invited President Ho to go to the Soviet Union for vacation, but he turned down such invitations. In November 1967 the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR decided to confer an Order of Lenin on President Ho Chi Minh, which he also refused to accept.

"President Ho Chi Minh's attitude was crystal clear. However, his last will and testament as carried in the paper contains the following paragraph on the international communist movement: 'Being a man who has devoted his whole life to the revolution, the more proud I am of the growth of the international communist and workers' movement, the more pained I am by the current discord among the fraternal parties.' By saying so, President Ho seemed to be proud of the growth of the movement but at the same time disheartened at the movement. On the whole, he seemed to be pained by the discord among the fraternal parties, but to fail to see the reasons for the discord and distinguish between right and wrong. This assertion is completely at variance with President Ho's stand and views and inconsistent with the anti-revisionist spirit of the resolution of the party's Central Committee."

The statement points out, "obviously, Le Duan was extremely cunning in distorting President Ho's opinion replacing it with his own views, with a view to covering up his intentions of serving as a stooge of the anti-China reactionary forces in the international arena, a role which he had assumed secretly and for a long time. In fact, in the mid-sixties, Le Duan fetched from the Soviet Union a set of Wang Ming's theories and spread them to many cadres on the sly. Making this distortion at the time when President Ho's last will and testament was made public, he would find it easier to push his anti-China line. This was Le Duan's hidden and sinister intention to distort President Ho's last will and testament.

"To provide further proof, I request Le Duan to make a clean breast to the press circles openly and immediately and publish in full the manuscripts of President Ho's last will and testament at once. The entire Vietnamese people, including those who have or have not been deceived by Le Duan, have the right to ask him to do so. All the people the world over who concern themselves with Vietnam, defend truth and uphold justice also have the right to ask Le Duan to do so."

The statement concludes, "Le Duan's republication of the selected works of Ho Chi Minh which have been deleted and distorted in many places is also an act of a political swindler. I preserve the right to expose at other opportunities."

#### PRC RELEASES 12 SRV SOLDIERS, YOUNG GIRL 29 AUGUST

OW291632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Pingxiang, August 29 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government released Hoang Nam Cao and other 11 Vietnamese soldiers at 10:00 a.m. today at the starting point of the highway leading from Youyi Guan of China's Guangxi to Dong Dang of Vietnam. This will enable the Vietnamese soldiers to reunite with their families before their National Day (September 2).

The 12 Vietnamese soldiers had been captured by Chinese border troops and militiamen when they intruded into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and sabotage. They all confessed to have violated China's territorial integrity.

Upon releasing the Vietnamese soldiers, the Chinese representative solemnly pointed out that the Vietnamese Government, in total disregard of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, have time and again sent armed personnel to intrude into Chinese territory for sabotage and harassment. The Chinese people cannot tolerate such acts of aggression in violation of China's territorial integrity for they run counter to the common desire of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Today the Chinese side also handed over to the Vietnamese side Duong Thi Nai, a wounded Vietnamese young girl rescued by Chinese border troops during the self-defence counter-attack against the Vietnamese aggressors in February, 1979. She has fully recovered after careful medical treatment by Chinese doctors. She thanked the Chinese Government and medical personnel for the attention given her.

#### COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVED IN SINGAPORE

OW271858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese commercial representative to Singapore Xi Yesheng handed his certificate of appointment to Singaporean Foreign Minister [as received] Suppiah Dhanabalan in Singapore yesterday. They had a friendly conversation. Dhanabalan pledged to extend support and cooperation to Xi Yesheng in his work and wished him success. The Chinese and Singaporean Governments signed an agreement in Beijing in June last year on the establishment of a commercial office in each country. Under the agreement, the commercial office will work for the promotion of trade, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

COVERAGE OF SPAIN'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO VISIT

## Ji Pengfei Greet 28 August

OW281244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and Mrs. Carrillo arrived in Beijing by air this morning on a friendly visit to China. Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, greeted the guests at the guest-house and extended them a warm welcome.

Secretary Carrillo said: "Not long ago the Chinese Communist Party sent a delegation led by Peng Chong to Spain to attend the Tenth National Congress of our party. We were very pleased about this."

Ji Pengfei said: "We congratulate you on the success of the tenth congress of your party."

Secretary and Mrs. Carrillo and their party were greeted at the airport by Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

## Meets Hu Yaobang 29 August

OW291548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

In a sincere and friendly conversation, Hu Yaobang and Santiago Carrillo had a full exchange of views on issues of common interest.

Hu Yaobang extended congratulations to the successful convocation of the Tenth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party and congratulated Comrade Dolores Ibarruri and Comrade Santiago Carrillo on their re-election as chairman and general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party respectively. He said: "The Chinese Communist Party appreciate the policies pursued by the Spanish, Italian and other communist parties, policies that combine the will of their own people with the principle of internationalism."

Briefing the Spanish guests on China's internal situation, Hu Yaobang said, one of the achievements of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh CCP Central Committee is that the whole party has greatly raised its political consciousness, and strengthened its unity, and the political life within the party has never been so good. The national economy, he said, has embarked on a road of steady and sound development. Hu Yaobang said that he is sure that the situation in China will become better year after year.

General Secretary Carrillo said that he is very glad to meet again with Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the Chinese Communist Party. He gave an account of the Tenth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Santiago Carrillo, his wife Maria Carmen Menendez, their sons Santiago Carrillo Menendez and Jorge Carrillo. Hu Yaobang also accompanied them on going around some of the ancient buildings at Zhongnanhai.



DENG XIAOPING, HU YAOBANG SPEAK ON IDEOLOGY

OW301415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--In accordance with a decision of the party Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee recently called a national meeting in Beijing to discuss issues on the ideological front. The meeting's topic of discussion was: Strengthening the party's leadership on the ideological front and changing the situation of lax and weak leadership.

The meeting stressed that criticism and self-criticism should be practiced earnestly. This may help overcome erroneous tendencies in good time. The tendency of divorcing oneself from the socialist road and from Communist Party leadership and of advocating bourgeois liberalism in particular must be seriously and correctly criticized and duly and properly denounced.

The meeting discussed a talk given on 17 July by Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, to leading members of propaganda organizations under the party Central Committee. Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, made an important speech on how to strengthen party leadership on the ideological front and change the situation of lax and weak leadership.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Remarkable achievements have been made by the party in guiding ideological work and literary and art work, and this fact should be affirmed. But there is also a tendency to do things in an oversimplified and crude way, and this should not be denied or ignored. The present question that merits more attention is that of lax and weak leadership, and the fact that erroneous tendencies cannot be criticized now; once they are, this is called using a big stick. It is not easy today to make criticism and self-criticism, especially self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong stated in his report to the 7th CCP congress that earnest self-criticism was one of the principal things that distinguished the Communist Party from other political parties.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The essence of upholding the four basic principles is upholding the party's leadership. But the essence of bourgeois liberalism is opposition to the party's leadership. Without party leadership, there would be no socialist system. Both party leadership and the socialist system should be improved, but bourgeois liberalism and anarchy are impermissible. We will adhere to the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and persist in handling contradictions among the people correctly. This will not be changed. Left tendencies still exist in guiding ideological work, and this must also be corrected and firmly prevented. However, this does not mean that no criticism and self-criticism should be made of tendencies of bourgeois liberalism. Adherence to the "double hundred" policy cannot be separated from the need for criticism and self-criticism.

Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: In handling present problems, lessons from the past must be drawn, the old road must not be taken again, no campaigns nor attacks on people from all sides must be launched. Attention should be paid to the method of criticism, and the degree of criticism should be appropriate. But criticism and self-criticism have to be made.

He also emphasized: Writers, artists and ideological and theoretical workers who are CCP members should take the lead in observing party discipline. If the party fails to enforce its discipline on its members, how can it lead the masses?

Deng Xiaoping urged the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to act under the leadership of the party Central Committee, to work in accordance with the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the resolution adopted by the plenary session, to unite as one and march in step to constantly win new victories on the ideological front, the literary and art front and other fronts.



Hu Yaobang, in his speech, said: Lax and weak leadership on the ideological front is a general problem throughout the party. We discuss this problem not to find out who is to blame but to analyze the causes and to find the correct way to solve this problem.

Hu Yaobang said: When we unfold criticism, we should assume a correct attitude toward historical experience. Our party has gained two kinds of historical experience. One is correct historical experience--the three great and fine styles of work which we have firmly fostered and upheld. The three fine styles of work are integrating theory with practice, forming close ties with the masses and conducting self-criticism. Our party prospers whenever we adhere to these three fine styles of work. The three are inseparable. If we fail to form close ties with the masses and to conduct necessary criticism and self-criticism, our efforts to seek truth from facts will become empty talk. The other is erroneous historical experience and the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a typical example. We should never repeat those exaggerated criticisms and indiscriminate struggles. However, some comrades often think only of the erroneous historical experience. They do not realize that we also have correct historical experience. Whenever they hear about the need to conduct criticism and self-criticism they are upset and resist and oppose the effort. It is all right for them to criticize others but they do not allow others to criticize them. Still less do they want to criticize themselves. Such thinking is dangerous and harmful, far from being Marxist and contrary to the four basic principles.

Hu Yaobang emphasized that the whole party must learn how to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to strengthen unity and improve work.

He said: There are still two types of contradictions facing us. One is the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, or contradictions of that nature. We should not treat it lightly. The other type of contradiction, which exists in still larger numbers, is the contradiction among the people themselves. He pointed out: Erroneous tendencies caused by this type of contradiction may lead to disorder if we ignore them and fail to carry out proper education and criticism. We must adhere to principle in order to carry out correct criticism and self-criticism. In other words, we should first identify ourselves with the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In particular, we should uphold the four basic principles which the party Central Committee has repeatedly reiterated and which were once again reiterated at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The four basic principles are the common basis for the unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

On strengthening and changing the lax and weak state of leadership in the theoretical, art, literary, journalistic and publishing circles, Hu Yaobang affirmed that the policies of the party Central Committee concerning intellectuals, ideological work and literature and art will remain unchanged. At the same time, he put forward ardent hopes and concrete demands. He pointed out: The criticism of the film scenario "Bitter Love" now going on in the literary and art circles should be handled well. Comrade Bai Hua has indeed written good works but "Bitter Love" is not good for the people and socialism and therefore should be criticized. "Bitter Love" is not an isolated matter but it does represent a wrong tendency.

He urged departments on the ideological front at the central and provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels to notably improve their ideological leadership. He called on the whole party, the party committees at all levels and the various departments to show marked progress in leadership over ideological work. When problems arise in any locality or department, they should be solved on the spot. When the main problem has been ascertained, all efforts should be concentrated on solving it. In short, the main point is suiting the remedy to the case and seeking truth from facts.

At the end of the meeting, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, made an important speech, and Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, also spoke.

The comrades attending the meeting freely spoke their minds and carried out warm and serious discussions. They agreed that the question raised by the central leaders was very timely and important. They maintained that the question was of great significance not only in guiding the work on the ideological front but in guiding all work and that it would also play an extremely significant role in spurring the whole party and nation to study and implement the guidelines of 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and develop the excellent situation since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

The comrades analyzed the causes of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front, conducted criticism and self-criticism and studied on how to overcome laxity and weakness. They expressed their determination to bring about notable improvement.

Central leading comrades also present were Wei Guoqing, Yu Qiuli, Wan Li, Song Renqiong and Yang Shankun. Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, presided over the meeting.

More than 300 people attended the meeting, including secretaries in charge of propaganda, cultural and educational work and directors of propaganda departments of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees, responsible comrades of propaganda and cultural departments of military regions and PLA services and arms, responsible comrades of CCP Central Committee and State Council departments concerned, and literary, art, theoretical, press and publishing workers.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK290816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Wen Zhe [2429 0772]: "Two Kinds of Historical Experiences"]

[Text] Our party has accumulated rich experience in struggle in its 60 years' practice of revolution. We have gained both successful and erroneous experiences. Whether they are successful or erroneous historical experiences, all of them are precious treasures to us. Successful experiences guide us on our onward advance; erroneous experiences can enable us to make fewer deviations and suffer less setbacks in the future. We must remember both the correct and the erroneous experiences in order to take a correct view of our historical experiences and do still better in stimulating the advance of the great cause of the four modernizations.

Take criticism and self-criticism; this is one of the party's three great work styles and its fine tradition. However, we have indeed made mistakes on the question of launching criticism. Without going far back into history, beginning in the late 1950's due to "leftist" mistakes in guiding ideology, the class struggle was inflated, large numbers of contradictions among the people were regarded as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, and the weapon of criticism was applied in an indiscriminate and erroneous way. In particular, criticism was turned into savage struggle and merciless attack during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Although this is now history, its influence has still not been completely eliminated. Therefore many comrades inside and outside the party are filled with apprehension and lingering fear the moment they hear that ideological struggle is to be waged and criticism and self-criticism conducted; they are afraid that another political campaign will be organized, and that people will be clubbed and punished again. Under the influence of this mentality, many places and units have actually set aside the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

This way of thinking is obviously wrong. We must realize that we have correct as well as erroneous historical experiences, and the correct ones predominate. Think back on our party history! Just after the second internal revolutionary war started, we applied the method later summarized by Comrade Mao Zedong as unity-criticism-unity to handle relations between the party and masses, between army and people, and between officers and men, and other relations among the people.

The Zunyi conference achieved great victory as a result of conducting criticism and self-criticism. The reason why the "seventh party congress" was a success was because we first rectified our work style, that is, we launched criticism and self-criticism. Again, after the "gang of four" was smashed, the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was a success and accomplished the great turning point in party history since the founding of the state as a result of conducting criticism and self-criticism. The resolution on historical questions, a document of far-reaching significance which was recently adopted by the sixth plenary session, and was revised and discussed on so many occasions, is itself a profound self-criticism. In short, the party's ability to maintain unity and solidarity, to consolidate its close ties with the masses, to boycott and overcome the attacks of exploiting-class ideology, to uphold the truth and correct errors, and to possess invincible strength is inseparable from its practice of criticism and self-criticism.

In the long period of revolutionary struggle, our party has created a whole set of experiences in launching criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other relevant works represent the best summation of these experiences. We have also practiced some new methods and gained some new experiences since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. For instance: We do not carry out political campaigns; we proceed from reality in opposing erroneous trends and do not treat them all the same way regardless of the circumstances; we should not adopt the method of intensifying contradictions among the people, and sometimes these need to be consciously alleviated; we do not label as rightists comrades who have made ideological errors or written erroneous articles and works; we advocate and stress self-criticism, but we do not force everyone to make self-examinations; we do not seek to get people at upper and lower levels involved, and so on. All these have been proven correct in practice. These things help to create a political situation of liveliness, vigor, stability and unity, and also to promote healthy criticism and self-criticism.

All these are correct experiences, and how can we forget them and remember only the erroneous historical experiences? Our aim in recalling the erroneous historical experiences is also to learn from our mistakes and setbacks, so that we can become wiser and do our work better in the future; it is not aimed at being scared to eat for fear of choking. Following the sixth plenary session, although the task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology has been completed, it has certainly not been completed in our actual work, and there are still many problems to be solved; can we get by this without criticism and self-criticism? There has still been no fundamental turn for the better in our party work style or in the mood in society, and there are still many negative phenomena in the party and in society; can we get by without criticism and self-criticism? We must both continue to rectify "leftist" erroneous thinking, and also oppose the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, which attempts to depart from the socialist track and get rid of party leadership; can we get by without conducting ideological struggle and criticism and self-criticism? Of course we cannot. Unless we unfold criticism and self-criticism, strengthening ideological and political work, strengthening ideological leadership on the ideological, economic and other fronts, and changing the situation of laxness and weakness can only be empty talk.

In taking an all-round and correct view of historical experiences, we should stress two points on the issue of criticism and self-criticism: first, we must launch criticism and self-criticism; second, we must apply the correct methods to launch criticism and self-criticism. With these two points integrated, we will be able to apply very well the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to strengthen unity and improve our work, and our party will always be able to maintain its revolutionary youth while holding power.



COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MAKES SELF-CRITICISM

OW290505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--During a meeting, Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, took the lead in criticizing himself by saying that the main reason for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of coal production by state-controlled coal mines throughout the country in the first 7 months of this year was inefficient leadership and the lack of revolutionary enthusiasm. He noted that he was principally responsible for this. He called on the various coal mines to pluck up their revolutionary spirit, stop the decline in production and strive to boost coal production in the next 4 months.

He made these remarks at a meeting on production in state-controlled coal mines throughout the country convened by the Ministry of Coal Industry on 18 August. During the meeting, which ended today, Vice Premier Wan Li spoke.

In his self-criticism, Gao Yangwen first reviewed the situation of coal production since the beginning of this year. He said that only 29 of the 81 state-controlled coal mines throughout the country fulfilled their state plans in the first 7 months of this year. Ten mining bureaus--Hegang, Xishan, Huaipei, Luan, Jingcheng, Kailuan, Jingxing, Fengfeng, Huainan and Feicheng--overfulfilled their production plans by a significant margin during this period. Most of the state-controlled coal mines did not fulfill their state plans. The shortfall in output of the Jixi, Tongchuan, Wuda, Yanzhou, Pingdingshan and Datong mining bureaus were relatively large.

Gao Yangwen said that the reason for the decrease in output of state-controlled coal mines this year was neither because production targets had been set too high nor because this year's conditions for production had been unfavorable. It was not objective conditions which played a primary and leading role in causing the decrease, but rather the lack of subjective effort, inefficient leadership as well as the lack of revolutionary enthusiasm. The party organization of the Ministry of Coal Industry, first of all myself, should be held responsible for this. I want to be the first to make a self-criticism.

Gao Yangwen listed the following concrete manifestations of inefficient leadership and lack of revolutionary enthusiasm: --Lack of a firm attitude in accepting state plans and of a high sense of responsibility in consciously working for the state and people. Some leading comrades from the ministerial level down to the bureau and mine levels had fears of difficulty in accepting this year's production plans and did not fully understand the party Central Committee's readjustment policy.

--Lack of investigation and analysis in coping with new problems in coal production, the most prominent of which was the decline in face unit-area production and in the speed of tunnelling and excavation. No effective measures were taken to solve these problems.

--The standpoint of looking outward and asking for help from the rural areas, instead of finding a solution to the question of ensuring work attendance by miners and dealing with the new situation suitable for the countryside, has been wrong.

--Work improvement measures in coal mines and reorganizing the enterprises' leading bodies and rank and file have been started late. Understanding of the reorganization of enterprise management has been late and progress in reorganizing it has been slow.

Gao Yangwen said that in the next 4 months the planned coal output by state-controlled coal mines throughout the country is 112.0 million dun, or an average of 940,000 dun per day; the planned tunnelling footage by these mines is 243,000 meters, or an average of 2,025 meters per day. He noted that the concrete principles and measures for fulfilling the above-mentioned production tasks are as follows: pluck up spirit, improve the party's work style, reorganize leading bodies, reorganize the wage system of linking production with remuneration and the fluctuating wage system, as well as experiences in safety production and in standard operation on a rotational basis.



Gao Yangwen called on leading bodies and leaders at all levels to make criticism and self-criticism, sum up the experience and lessons in production in the past 8 months, effectively solve the existing problems and take the lead in going to the frontline of production to provide good guidance particularly to assist those units which had a shortfall of output but have great potential for boosting production.

Vice Premier Wan Li attended the meeting. In his speech, he stressed that provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments should strengthen their leadership, support coal production and give timely assistance in solving production problems. He said that provincial party committees and governments will be held responsible for a shortfall of coal output by coal mines in their province. He suggested that the Ministries of Railway and Communications should guarantee the timely fulfillment of coal transport tasks.

SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

Gu Mu Presides at Conference

OW290315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--The State Council recently held a work conference in Beijing on cracking down on smuggling in Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang. The meeting called on the three provinces to take firm and effective measures, continue the struggle against smuggling and win a decisive victory. It called on relevant central departments and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to take the initiative in active cooperation with the three provinces.

The meeting held that since last year, smuggling activities have run rampant in the coastal areas of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang and involved many other areas of the country. The three provinces have done a great deal of work in the struggle against smuggling and have made remarkable progress. But the rampant tendency of smuggling has not been checked, and is even growing in some areas.

The meeting pointed out: The struggle against smuggling is a protracted, major struggle to defend our sovereignty, safeguard the four modernizations program and stabilize order in production and other activities for the people of the southeast coastal areas, and must be regarded as unimportant.

The meeting held that to win a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling, the key lies in leadership at all levels achieving unity in understanding. At present, some leading cadres lack understanding of the harm smuggling does and the necessity to crack down. This, plus the fact that certain management systems are not strictly enforced and our ideological and political work is weak, have provided opportunities for internal and external smugglers to collaborate. Ignoring national pride and seeking personal gain, some enterprises and establishments, rural communes and brigades, and government and other organizations have violated law and discipline and participated in smuggling and dealing in contraband goods.

The meeting reiterated that smuggling activities and dealings in contraband goods involving internal smugglers must be thoroughly investigated and seriously handled according to party discipline, the law of the country and the seriousness of each case. It is absolutely impermissible to tolerate and abet evil, turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all.

The meeting decided to further strengthen the antismuggling forces at sea and investigation work on land in Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang and to further mobilize the forces of all relevant departments, pool their wisdom and strength and strike blows at smuggling and the buying and selling of smuggled goods.

The principal culprits in smuggling and contraband buying and selling groups, as well as upstarts who have become rich by smuggling, must be severely punished according to law. We must not be softhearted. It is necessary to seize some typical cases and handle them openly to frighten criminals and educate the masses.

The meeting pointed out: Because our country adopted a policy of opening up to the outside world, especially after Guangdong and Fujian adopted special policies, the struggle against smuggling will continue for a long time to come. In places where smuggling and contraband buying and selling activities are serious, it is necessary to conduct education on love of the motherland, respect for law and discipline and opposition to smuggling to help the masses understand that smuggling and contraband buying and selling are criminal offenses which will hurt the country and people, and to create a social atmosphere in which those boycotting contraband goods are honored and those seeking petty profits are held in contempt. Communist Party members, CYL members and personnel of state organs should consciously resist surprise attacks by sugarcoated bullets and play an exemplary and leading role in this struggle.

Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council, presided over the meeting. Zhang Yun, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also attended the meeting.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW290805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 28 Aug 81

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 29 August editorial: "Resolutely Strike at the Criminal Activities of Smuggling"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 August (XINHUA)--No sovereign state in the world permits smuggling. Still less should smuggling activities be allowed in socialist China. In recent years, some unlawful elements made use of China's economic policy of opening its doors to foreign countries to enliven the market in brazenly carrying out smuggling in the coastal areas of China's Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces. Such activities have seriously impaired the sovereignty of our state, created chaos in market and financial circles, interfered with production in industry, agriculture and fishery, sapped the people's morale, corrupted cadres and the masses and undermined stability and unity as well as socialist modernization. Smuggling is extremely harmful to the state and society. It must be dealt telling blows.

Some people, including a number of leading cadres, fail to realize the seriousness and harmfulness of smuggling or to understand the necessity of striking at it. They are imbued with all kinds of erroneous thinking. Some of them fear that to strike at smuggling will affect the implementation of the policy of opening the door to foreign countries and enlivening the economy. Some hanker after petty gains while ignoring the entire situation, while others believe that buying and selling smuggled goods is profitable and beneficial to the particular locality and unit under their own administration. Still others are afraid of stirring up trouble, of offending people and of retaliation. However, they do not fear that smuggling activities will harm the interests of the state. It is due to this thinking that smuggling activities in a number of localities have become widespread instead of being given the necessary blows. Therefore, to triumphantly carry out the struggle against smuggling, we must, first of all, unify our ideas, particularly those of the leading cadres at all levels, correct our erroneous notions and adopt an overall point of view. We must fully realize that the struggle against smuggling is of great significance to safeguarding state sovereignty and the socialist legal system, upholding the four fundamental principles, ensuring the four modernizations program, preventing cadres and the masses from being corrupted and maintaining the purity of the organism of the party and the state.

To strike at smuggling activities, we must, first of all, concentrate our efforts on cracking a number of major and important cases of great impact, and vigorously strike at the important, principal and habitual offenders. Though few in number, such offenders have enormous capacity for harm. All of them are sources for the flood of smuggled goods. By cracking a major case and punishing several important criminals, we will be able to solve problems concerning a number of smugglers. As for these principal and important offenders, particularly the habitual ones who refuse to mend their ways despite admonition, it is necessary to legally sanction them, in accordance with the criminal law, as well as confiscating their smuggled goods and fining them. It is necessary to mete out heavy punishment for offenders connected with major and important cases and to handle such cases as quickly as possible. The smugglers must be made to understand that China today is no longer the China of the past, and that the Chinese Government and people will absolutely refuse to tolerate smuggling.

Some of the smugglers are out in society, while others are on the inside. A special feature in smuggling and peddling smuggled goods is the collusion between insiders and outsiders. To strike at smuggling activities, it is essential to straighten things on the inside. An important reason why smugglers and peddlers of smuggled goods can fan the flames of disorder is that a number of enterprises, undertakings, rural communes and brigades, government organs and mass organizations have ignored the self-respect of the state, pursued private ends, violated laws and discipline and procured a large quantity of smuggled goods and sold them at a profit. Some of them have directly participated in smuggling activities. At the work conference to strike at smuggling in the three coastal provinces in southeast China recently held in Beijing, the State Council reaffirmed that all enterprises, undertakings, units, rural communes, brigades, government organs and mass organizations, units, rural communes, brigades, government organs and mass organizations, party members and cadres are not allowed to participate in smuggling. They are also not allowed to shield or protect, in any form, smugglers and peddlers of smuggled goods.

As for inside activities in smuggling and peddling smuggled goods, it is necessary to find out the facts and seriously deal with all cases. It is not permitted to harm the interests of the whole nation because of the illicit interests of a specific district or department. Nor should we tolerate the evil by abetting it. All cases must be treated separately. Those who admit their evil-doing should be treated with leniency, while those who try to conceal it and are caught, should be given heavy punishment. The masses involved can be treated with leniency, while cadres, particularly leading cadres involved, should be given heavy punishment. To conscientiously clear up the problems involving smuggling and the sale of smuggled goods on the inside is a major event, affecting the enforcement of discipline in the party and government and the correction of the style of work of the party and government. All party committees and people's governments must conscientiously pay attention to this.

In carrying out various activities to strike at smuggling, we must conscientiously employ the tactics of educating and uniting with the majority and of isolating and striking at the tiny minority. We should realize that in those coastal areas where smuggling activities are rampant, the majority of people there resist and oppose such criminal activities, which humiliate the nation, forfeit China's sovereign rights and harm both the nation and the people. Only a handful of people become rich by smuggling or peddling smuggled goods. The broad masses have always been the victims of smuggling. We must encourage healthy trends among the people to resist and oppose smuggling, combat unhealthy practices and arouse the broad masses to struggle against the criminals. We must vigorously carry out propaganda and education to cherish the motherland and observe law and discipline, combat smuggling and foster a social trend of regarding the efforts to resist smuggled goods as glorious and those of hankering after petty gains as shameful. All Communist Party members, CYL members and personnel working for the state organs must play an exemplary role in this struggle. As for the cadres and masses who have been involved in smuggling and peddling smuggled goods but whose offenses are minor, we must give first place to educating them and help them raise their level of awareness to emancipate themselves, while concentrating our efforts on striking at the principal culprits in smuggling and peddling smuggled goods.



In striking at smuggling, we must make full use of our legal weapon. The various provinces and municipalities concerned can formulate laws and regulations to combat smuggling in their own areas through the local People's Congress or its Standing Committee. The party's organs for inspecting discipline and the People's Procuratorates and People's Courts at all levels must expeditiously check and try cases involving smuggling and the sale of smuggled goods and punish smugglers in line with party discipline and state laws.

The struggle against smuggling is economic as well as political, reflecting the current class struggle. The inland provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must actively coordinate with the struggle waged by the three coastal provinces in southeast China and prevent the smuggled goods from flooding the inland market. At the same time, they must strictly forbid the illicit procurement and sale of gold, silver, jewelry, historical relics and valuable herb medicines. The customs, public security and tax revenue departments and industrial and commercial establishments which play a significant role in the struggle against smuggling should continue to exert themselves to overcome difficulties and make even greater contributions. Railway, civil aviation, communications, postal and other departments concerned and banks should also closely coordinate with each other. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, correct their thinking, unify their ideas and actions, and win a decisive victory within a short period in their struggle against smuggling.

#### OFFICIALS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR XIAO XIANFA

OW290607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Xiao Xianfa, an outstanding member of the CCP, faithful fighter of the proletariat, secretary of the party organization of the State Council's Bureau of Religious Affairs and director of the bureau, died on 18 August 1981 after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 67. A memorial service was held at the auditorium of the CCP Central Committee's United Front Work Department this afternoon.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao, Peng Chong, Song Renqiong, Yang Jingren and Liu Lantao, and by the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the central and state departments concerned, religious organizations throughout the country, Jiangxi Province and Wanan County.

Attending the memorial service were more than 400 people, including Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyanacan, Li Weiha, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Burhan and Qian Chang, as well as responsible persons and working personnel of departments concerned, friends and relatives of Comrade Xiao Xianfa.

Comrade Ulanhu presided over the memorial service. Comrade Ji Pengfei delivered the memorial speech. He said that Comrade Xiao Xianfa began his revolutionary activities by joining the children's corps in 1927. He joined the service in 1931, was admitted into the CYL in 1932 and became a party member in 1933. He took part in the Long March in 1934. He held posts as alternate member of the Shanghai CCP work committee, secretary general of the committee, deputy director of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch, section chief in the CCP Central Committee's United Front Work Department and deputy president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Ji Pengfei said that during the more than half a century of revolutionary struggle since joining the revolution at an early age, Comrade Xiao Xianfa had been faithful to the party, firm in the struggle, had fought in disregard of personal safety, worked hard, maintained a correct work style, willingly borne the burden of office and devoted all his energies to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and the great cause of communism. His had been a life of revolution and militancy.

When Comrade Xiao Xianfa was seriously ill and after his passing away, Comrades Peng Chong, Yang Jingren, Huang Zhen as well as leading comrades of the United Front Work Department, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and other departments, had visited him or paid last respects to his remains at the hospital on separate occasions.



ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE WRITES ON DENG IN XINJIANG

HK300403 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0824 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Newsletter by contributing correspondent Xin She [6580 3195]: "Deng Xiaoping in Xinjiang"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping sampled Hami melons, watermelons and grapes grown by the local peasants; he was under a shady vine in the blazing "furnace" of Turfan. The spare-time propaganda team of Xingfu brigade of Putao commune put on a brilliant performance, and a group of Uyghur girls clustered laughing around Deng Xiaoping. Seeing that each girl had many pigtailed, he said, smiling: "Ho! You all have so many pigtailed, but I have even more 'pigtailed' thank you!" Everyone roared with laughter.

This was the scene when Deng Xiaoping and Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong inspected Xinjiang. In the 9 days from 10 to 18 August, Deng Xiaoping, visiting Xinjiang for the first time, and Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong rode together on a bread cart, zestfully went down to the rural and pastoral areas and the state farms, and cordially met the people of all nationalities. Affable and approachable, they made an unforgettable impression.

In the golden autumn of August, the areas south of Tianshan joyfully reported a bumper summer grain harvest, while the vast pastures in northern Xinjiang abounded with fat cattle and sturdy horses; numerous aken (folk artist) concerts and nadamu (similar to Han temple fairs of the past) were being held all over the place. The air was filled with the joys of bumper harvest.

Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong went to the Shihezi reclamation area, which has reaped bumper harvests for 4 successive years, where they viewed the fields crisscrossed with tree-belts and water channels, and inspected the cotton grown under plastic sheeting at the farm of Regiment 145. The cotton was growing lush and strong, each plant covered with bolls. When the technicians spoke on the state of growth of the cotton, Wang Zhen constantly praised it as "good, good." During the rest period, everyone sat down under the trees in the fields. Deng Xiaoping called to his side one of the company commanders on the regimental farm and asked him about production and daily life. When Deng Xiaoping and the others arrived at the Shihezi 1 August cotton textile mill, they were warmly applauded by the workers who were just coming on shift. Women workers resting at home ran to the mill when they heard the news, to shake hands and exchange greetings with Deng Xiaoping and sweetly called out, "Greetings, Grandfather Deng!"

In the past the Wudaolin district of Wuxing commune in Turfan County was often choked by sandstorms; people could not settle there, neither could crops take root. Tremendous changes have taken place there now. When inspecting this place, Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong saw the belts of trees that act as a shelter against sandstorms, like a green Great Wall; the fields now abound in crops, where nothing grew before. Deng Xiaoping was very happy to see this, and often nodded his head. On the way back, he got out of the car and went into an Uyghur peasant home, where he rubbed the head of the balangzi (little boy) with his hand and chatted with the old folk. When they got up to say goodbye to him, he insisted on giving him two big Hami melons, saying that this was a customary gift from the Uyghur people for guests from afar. Deng Xiaoping was happy to accept.

In contrast with the climate of the "fire mountains," the cold is piercing on the pastoral areas on the southern slopes of snowy Mount Bogeda, and travelers there wear fur coats. The bread cart Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong were traveling on stopped there, and they went into a tent belonging to some Kazak shepherds. Glad to see them, the shepherds spread a cloth and brought out fruit, chunks of candy and honey for Deng Xiaoping to try. Deng Xiaoping drank mare's milk as he chatted with the shepherds. Then there was a loud noise outside. The cause of this was found to be a group of little Kazak girls with eagle feathers in their hats, clamoring to be photographed with Grandfather Deng. Deng Xiaoping said: "All right!" He was happy to go out and be photographed with them.

He never ceased applauding as he watched displays of horseracing, sheep catching, and girls chasing each other. He said to a responsible person of the regional CCP Committee, they breed fine horses in Xinjiang; these were already renowned at the time of the Han Dynasty. The responsible person of the regional CCP Committee told him, the famous horses of Xinjiang include the Yili horses, known as the "heavenly steeds," the Yanzhe horses, which are famous at home and abroad, and a number of famous breeds in the Altai Mountains. After the display ended, Deng Xiaoping pulled over a brown horse with a black mane and climbed onto it. Wang Zhen also mounted a horse. The people present all applauded the fine spirit of the two old revolutionaries.

Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong also toured the Tianchi during an interval in their inspection work. The scenery at Tianchi is gorgeous, and there is a steady stream of visitors from China and overseas. As soon as Deng Xiaoping and the others boarded a tour boat there, tourists from Hong Kong and Macao saw that it was they. When they went ashore, everyone gathered around to shake hands and take photographs. It was a lively scene. A number of foreign friends also came up to meet Deng Xiaoping and the others. A worker from Urumqi said: "That day at the Tianchi, everyone was so informal, nobody dreamed that Vice Chairman Deng was there or that he was so simple and unadorned!"

Xinjiang's industrial and agricultural production has undergone all-round development in the past 3 years, and there has been quite a big improvement in people's living standards. During their inspection Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong met the leading cadres of various nationalities in all departments who are working hard to build up Xinjiang, and were enthusiastically photographed with them, wearing the small Uyghur flower cap. Xinjiang is vast, its resources are abundant, and its potential is very great. Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong repeatedly urged everyone to work in concert and make great efforts to do still better in building up the western borders of the motherland into a rich land.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

HK281515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is Still Much Room for Developing Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] China's light industry is developing at a relatively high speed. In the first half of this year, the light industry's output value increased 11.6 percent over the same period of last year. Its proportion in the nation's total industrial output has surpassed that of heavy industry. This is the result of the implementation of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the policy on economic readjustment of the various departments and localities.

During the period of readjustment, we must still maintain a certain speed of industrial development. Although slowdowns in development are inevitable in the first couple years of the economic readjustment, this does not mean that we can go on like that for long. In order to maintain a certain speed, the heavy industries must change their orientation of service as quickly as possible and strive to serve the production of consumer goods, the light and textile industries and the people's livelihood. The machinery industry must actively carry out technical innovations and renewal of equipment. However, the most important task is to vigorously grasp the production of consumer goods, primarily to develop the light, textile, food processing and civil construction materials industries.

Generally speaking, everyone has stressed the importance of producing consumer goods. However, some localities and enterprises, because of their failure to broaden their field of vision or tap other resources, have frequently come up with ideas that are limited by their trade or products. Consequently, they either rush headlong to produce a few products such as bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches or electric appliances or are at their wits end as to what to do when they encounter difficulties such as limited resources or shortages of raw materials, funds, coal and electricity. This problem, if not corrected promptly, will surely adversely affect the development of our light industry.

The people's needs in consumer goods are manifold and have a very broad spectrum. They want things they can eat, wear, use and play with; they want durable consumer goods as well as nondurable consumer goods; they want existing brand-name products as well as new products with new designs. Domestically, our society's purchasing power has increased by a large margin over the past 2 years, and society's needs for consumer goods are far from being satisfied. On the international market, our country's export of light industrial items accounts for only a very small proportion of the world total and there is much room for further development.

It is very important to broaden the scope and increase the variety of consumer goods under the guidance of state plans. People from different localities have written letters to us complaining that demand for small daily commodities far exceeds supply and that there are shortages of some items that are often overlooked by the manufacturing departments but are truly needed by the public. For example, the essence and perfume industry is still a small trade employing a few thousand workers. However, its economic returns are quite sizable. Each year the industry turns over more than 100 million yuan of profits to the state and earns more than \$100 million in foreign exchange. At present, more and more products have essence added to them. China has rich reserves of natural essence and has a fairly well developed foundation of synthetic essence. We can bring about a vigorous development of the essence and perfume industry by actively developing the raw material bases and strengthening organizational management. Take the beverage industry for another example. At present, it is still a small trade under the food industry. It requires little investment and few raw materials but can yield good returns. With the present shortage of beer, soft drinks and fruit juices, it is possible to expand the beverage industry on a large scale. The coastal regions should try to develop industries involving the processing and assembling of products with materials provided from abroad. Adopting the method of "preparing quick dishes in small containers," Fujian's Jinjiang County signed 278 contracts with foreign businessmen last year and processed or assembled more than 70 kinds of products. These examples show that there are many ways to develop the production of daily consumer goods and much can be accomplished.

We must break with old conventions, time-worn ideas and old habits, intensify investigation and study, be realistic, study new situations and broaden the scope of production. If we have a clear picture of the real situation and solve one by one the real problems concerning the supply of raw and other materials and fuel, our country's output of daily consumer goods will surely further increase and a new situation will emerge.



ANHUI COMMERCE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON PEASANTS' NEEDS

OW280547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Editor's note: Comrade Wang Fenggui is director of the Anhui Provincial Commerce Department. The investigation report written by him is worth reading.

Since the introduction of different production responsibility systems in various areas of the countryside, agricultural and sideline production has developed markedly, and the peasants have accumulated some cash. What do they want to buy? This question should be studied by not only commercial departments, but also by industrial and other departments. Nowadays, in many areas the peasants have the cash but are not able to buy suitable commodities. Industrial, commercial and other departments should proceed from the work under their responsibility and decide how to satisfy the peasants' needs. This will not only accelerate agricultural development but also promote the readjustment and growth of the national economy as a whole. (end of editor's note)

Investigation report by Wang Fenggui: "What Do the Peasants of Fengyang Want To Buy After Bumper Harvests for 3 Successive Years?"

Fengyang County introduced early the system of fixing output quotas based on households. As the peasants' enthusiasm has been enhanced, the county has had bumper harvests for 3 years successively, and there have been great changes in the county's appearance. During my visit to this county to conduct an investigation, I profoundly realized that the introduction of the system of fixing output quotas based on households had really provided a way for peasants to achieve economic emancipation. It is also a way of making the people prosper and the country strong. Not only should agriculture be run in this way, but commerce as well.

Fengyang County has scored a big increase in agricultural production. In 1980, despite natural calamities, its grain output reached 502 million jin, or 14.2 percent more than that in 1979. It had a bumper harvest again this summer. Total wheat output is expected to reach 250 million jin, or 26 percent more than that in 1980. In 1980, its oil-bearing crops reached 20.64 million jin. This year, output of rapeseed may reach 10 million jin, which is a five-fold increase over that in 1980 (acreage was less in the past). At the end of 1980, there were 146,000 pigs in sties, averaging 1.54 per household.

What do the peasants of Fengyang want to buy following their bumper harvests?

First, the need for agricultural means of production occupies the primary place. Everywhere I went, I found that cadres and commune members were more eager to buy chemical fertilizer than bicycles and other consumer goods. There was also a shortage in the supply of tricycles used in transporting goods.

Second, housing construction materials are in great demand.

Third, the demand for a good selection of good quality industrial products has increased.

There have been pressing demands for sewing machines, bicycles and wristwatches. The demand for garments has also increased considerably.

Commerce should learn from agriculture in practicing the system of responsibility for task completion.

We have discussed the question of instituting this system in commerce with the county party committee and are prepared to implement it on a trial basis in Fengyang County. Commerce should follow the road taken by agriculture and actively put into effect the system of responsibility for task completion, but it should do this in light of the conditions in various localities and enterprises and should avoid uniformity.



JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW261725 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Liao Yunsheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees, member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Nanjing Municipal Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, was held this morning at the funeral parlor at (Shizigang) in Nanjing.

Wreaths were sent by the provincial and Nanjing municipal party committees, the standing committees of the provincial and Nanjing municipal people's congresses, the provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC committees, the provincial military district, the Nanjing Garrison District, the organization and united front work departments of the provincial and Nanjing municipal party committees, the provincial and Nanjing municipal Kuomintang revolutionary committees as well as various democratic parties and mass organizations in the province and Nanjing municipality.

Liu Feng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress, presided over the memorial meeting.

In his memorial speech, Wang Zhaoquan, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee and mayor of Nanjing Municipality, said: A native of Huainan Municipality, Anhui Province, Liao Yunsheng was a graduate of the fourth class of the Huangpu military academy founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen. He participated in the northern expedition. After Chiang Kai-shek openly betrayed the revolution, Liao Yunsheng took part in activities against him. In the war of liberation, he resolutely established contact with the CCP in September 1948 in response to our party's call. In May 1949, he led the 110th division of the Kuomintang Army stationed in Yiwu, Zhejiang, to our side and thus joined our revolutionary ranks.

After the founding of new China, he successively served as deputy secretary general of the Nanjing Municipal People's Government and of the municipal construction committee, deputy director of the municipal highway bureau, director of the municipal housing property administration and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee. He made positive contributions to the rehabilitation of the municipality's economy, the development of municipal construction and the strengthening and development of the revolutionary, patriotic united front.

Nearly 400 persons attended the memorial meeting, including Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, Ye Xuchao, Wu Yifang, Chen Ketian, Chen Yusheng, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, (Wang Jingqun), Zhou Aimin, (Sha Yiyi), (Li Zhao), (Chen Feiheng), (Wang Jiesheng), (Fan Chengzhong), Xu Meifeng, Wan, Yanqing, (Zhang Siming), (Xia Bingyou), (Shi Lelu), Cai Weigeng, (Chen Leyang), (Jiang Zhonglu), (Sun Yishan), Liang Shangren, Zhang Yiyuan, Ding Yichen, (Kang Hongzhi), (Xia Fengying), Xiao Xuwu, (Chen Minzhi), (Chen Bingwen), (Wu Zhen), (Sun Renzhog), (Xiao Pingge), (Zhang Wenxin), (Lai Qian), (Chen Liandi), and (Cheng Shuyi), friends of Liao Yungsheng, his relatives, and personnel of the departments concerned.

(Zhang Maopu), vice chairman of the Huainan Municipal CPPCC Committee, was also present.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

OW281105 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 27 August the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a telephone conference, calling on party and government leaders at all levels to unify thinking and step up efforts to overcome any possible natural disasters and reap a good agricultural harvest this year. The conference also called on the leaders to overcome difficulties in the course of advance, to strive to overfulfill this year's industrial production plan and to further enhance the excellent situation.

Comrade Xu Jiatun and responsible persons of various provincial departments concerned recently visited Yangzhou, Yancheng, Nantong and Suzhou to study the present situation in industrial and agricultural production.

At the telephone conference Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Wherever we went, we saw that leading cadres at all levels were seriously implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, that the cadres and the masses were in very high spirits and that the economic situation in both urban and rural areas was excellent. Barring any natural disasters of extraordinary magnitude, this year's grain output may increase, cotton production may very likely hit an alltime high, and output of oil-bearing crops will definitely hit an alltime high. This is a good situation not seen in many years. The most important thing for us to do at present is to fully prepare for such natural disasters as storms, plant diseases, insect pests and floods. We should aim to win a good harvest by overcoming natural disasters.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: The present situation in industrial production is also very good and there is hope of overfulfilling this year's production plan. However, there are also many difficulties. The industrial departments should overcome the difficulties in order to overfulfill their production plans.

On the system of responsibility in rural production, Comrade Xu Jiatun emphasized: All localities should proceed from actual conditions and not demand uniformity in everything. At present, there are various forms of responsibility systems. Therefore, we should seriously conduct investigation and study, proceed from reality and have the courage to let the people create and select the type of system of responsibility that suits them best. We should conscientiously sum up and popularize the good experiences created by the masses.

The telephone conference was presided over by Comrade Hu Hong. (Wang Hengshan) and (Tian Mengji), vice chairmen of the agricultural commission under the provincial people's government, spoke respectively on questions concerning present agricultural production and the system of responsibility in rural production. Participating in the telephone conference were responsible comrades of party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, and responsible comrades of agricultural, industrial, finance and trade departments of the province and of various prefectures, municipalities and counties.

JIANGXI HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW252220 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Report by JIANGXI RIBAO reporter (Song Tianxin) and station reporter (Wang Biming)]

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee called a provincial conference on public security from 15 to 25 August in Nanchang.

The main tasks of the conference were to seriously study and implement the documents of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the forum on public security in five major cities, to sum up and examine the work of our province in improving public security and social order since the holding of the national conference on public security in urban areas and, in light of the current situation, to assign tasks and make arrangements to improve public security and social order in the second half of this year.

Comrade Yang Shangkui, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, spoke at the conference. Comrade (Xie Jinjie), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and head of the provincial leading group for political and judicial affairs, made a report, entitled "Get Mobilized To Improve Public Security and Social Order and Ensure Smooth Progress of the Socialist Modernizations." Comrade (?Zheng Xiaoxian), vice governor and deputy head of the provincial leading group for political and judicial affairs, made a summing-up speech.

Over 200 people attended the conference, including party secretaries of the various prefectures, municipalities and mountain areas; commissioners of the various prefectures; responsible comrades of the provincial, prefectural and municipal public security organs, procuratorial offices, courts, judicial and civil affairs offices and other provincial departments concerned. Responsible comrades of the Nanchang railway bureau and large plants and mines also attended the conference.

The conference pointed out: Public security and social order in Jiangxi has improved since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, especially since the national conference on public security in urban areas. However, the present situation shows that we still need a fundamental change in public security and social order. Counterrevolutionary incidents and crimes, especially major crimes, have occurred again and again, causing serious harm to the state and the people. To strengthen and develop political stability and unity and ensure further economic readjustment, it is necessary to seriously implement the guidelines of the forum on public security in five major cities. In light of the situation in our province, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on the four municipalities directly under the provincial government--Nanchang, Jingdezhen, Pingxiang and Jiujiang--and on major points along railway lines and, through coordination between the rural and the urban areas and between Jiangxi and other provinces, ferret out and mercilessly strike at the criminals hidden in the corners. Prefectures and counties should also determine, in light of their local conditions, where to concentrate their efforts in order to bring about a fundamental improvement in public security and social order before the next spring festival.

The conference stressed: At present, efforts should be made to strike at murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, criminals involved in explosion cases and other active criminals who pose serious threat to public security and social order. It is necessary to launch several drives between now and the spring festival to crack down on these criminals. It is necessary to seriously and quickly punish active criminals guilty of serious crimes in accordance with the law. It is necessary to select typical cases and hold mass rallies to announce court verdicts as a warning to other would-be criminals. It is necessary to adhere to the party's policy of combining punishment with leniency, to strictly and correctly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions, to distinguish between what constitutes a crime and what does not, to distinguish between a felony and a misdemeanor and to distinguish between a habitual offender and first timer. It is necessary to rely on evidence and on investigation and study and to forbid obtaining forced confessions and giving them credence.

The conference said: The whole party should take an interest in the task, and people at every level should shoulder their respective responsibility. Work should be stepped up in the political, economic, cultural, ethical, education, legal and other fields. A system of defined responsibility for public security should be set up.



The public security task should be handed down to factories, public offices, schools, urban neighborhoods and rural communes and brigades. It is necessary to strengthen grassroots organs, such as urban police stations, security sections, People's Courts, urban neighborhoods, urban and rural public security committees, mediation committees and contingents of security agents and judicial and civil affairs assistants, and give full play to their roles. It is necessary to step up checks on household occupants and residents in key areas and keep residence registration records in good order. It is necessary to step up efforts in maintaining good order in public places. It is necessary to urge people to become security-conscious household and apartment dwellers, street and village residents in urban and rural areas.

Joint security checks by street and commune residents or by factories and communes along railway lines and in areas surrounding large mines and plants should be conducted. Public security patrols and guards should be set up in cities and public places with security problems. Illegal guns, ammunition and other lethal weapons should be confiscated and control over combustible and explosive articles should be stepped up. All precautionary measures against crime should be carried out down to the grassroots levels. It is necessary to improve the education and reform of people sentenced to reform through labor or reeducation through labor. Severe punishment should be meted out to those who run away or who commit crimes again after their release. Those who have been reformed or reeducated through labor should be treated equally and without discrimination in attending schools and in employment.

It is necessary to intensify political-ideological work and carry out in-depth education in the four fundamental principles and the legal system. It is necessary to launch activities to promote the "five stresses" and "four beauties." Industrial and mining enterprises should be responsible for the education of their staff members and workers, school authorities for their students, neighborhood committees for graduated youths, production teams for their team members and families for their children. Education and work to reform ordinary juvenile delinquents should be carried out effectively. Labor departments should continue to open up more job opportunities for jobless youths.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Improving public security and social order is an important task for the party committees at all levels and should be placed on their agenda. Party secretaries should take command and hold regular meetings to review the progress made, to grasp the situation, to examine and carry out the various measures for comprehensively improving public security and social order and to study and resolve the various problems. It is necessary to simultaneously improve the party spirit, social ethics and social order. Communists, especially leading cadres, should set an example for others not only in observing the law and discipline but also in struggling against all law offenders to promote social order.

#### JIANGXI LEADER SPEAKS AT INDUSTRIAL WORK FORUM

OW280145 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The industry-transport political department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on cadres' work in industrial and transport departments throughout the province to implement the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee and to study ways to strengthen cadres' management, bring up outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and strengthen the building of leading bodies in industrial and transport departments. In accordance with the instruction of a leading comrade of the provincial CCP Committee, the forum participants, with a view to boosting industrial production, conscientiously discussed the strengthening of ideological-political work and the further implementation of economic responsibility systems in industry.



Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. They stressed the necessity of boosting industrial production and of fulfilling or overfulfilling this year's state plan by working hard in the third and fourth quarters of this year. Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan also addressed the forum. He outlined a plan for boosting current industrial production and improving transport service and called for a comprehensive implementation of the economic responsibility system in industry.

The forum called for carrying out the following:

1. To take the initiative in doing everything possible to boost industrial production. A certain growth rate for industrial production must be maintained during the period of economic readjustment. The situation of industrial production in our province was good in the first 7 months of this year, but there have been some shortcomings if we compare our province with other provinces and municipalities. Leadership at all levels must display a revolutionary spirit, overcome difficulties, race against time and strive to boost production in the remaining months of this year so as to fulfill the plan for achieving a 3 percent growth rate for industrial production this year.
2. To strengthen ideological-political work in a big way. We must criticize the tendency to break away from the socialist track and party leadership and to encourage bourgeois liberalization and must seriously try to change the situation in which ideological and political work is done perfunctorily.
3. To energetically train and select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres so as to strengthen the building of enterprises' leading bodies.

#### SHANGHAI CCP LEADERS ATTEND RESOLUTION STUDY CLASS

OW291052 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO report that from 3-22 August, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held its first study class for party member leading cadres to study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. Attending the class were 65 party and government leaders from various departments, commissions and offices of the municipal party committee. Not only did they join in class discussions, they also lectured. While attending the class, many veteran comrades seriously studied the documents, emancipated their minds, and participated in the discussions like everyone else, and achieved good results.

During the study, everyone unanimously maintained that the resolution's expositions concerning the historical positions of Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought are entirely based on historical facts and conform to the people's wishes. All comrades unanimously pointed out that in dealing with the issue concerning Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought at present, it is not only necessary to prevent and eliminate the dogmatism of the "two whatevers," but it is also necessary to guard against the tendencies of trying to negate Mao Zedong Thought, deviate from the party's course, abandon the party's leadership and practice bourgeois liberalism.

The class restudied the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and deepened their understanding of the great significance of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Before the study class ended, all comrades enthusiastically exchanged their views. They unanimously agreed that, with the same revolutionary zeal displayed in the study class, they would join other party members, cadres and the masses in fulfilling the economic tasks well and in building a spiritual civilization.

SHANGHAI ENTERPRISES ASKED TO HELP UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

OW262150 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] According to incomplete statistics, from September of last year to July of this year, Shanghai's industrial plants and enterprises helped set up over 100 cooperatives to give employment to some 5,000 youth.

At a meeting held today to sum up experience in this regard, the Shanghai municipal labor service company called on all concerned to vigorously promote this work and provide more employment opportunities for the youths. The meeting pointed out that developing both collective and individual economy to solve the unemployment problem among local youths is a duty of the whole party. Thus, in addition to the vigorous efforts of local governments and organizations to increase employment opportunities, various other departments concerned should also enthusiastically lend their help.

The experience of Hongkou District's industrial plants in setting up 16 cooperatives in a short time to give employment to over 1,000 youths shows that the enterprises have great potential for setting up cooperatives.

The meeting called on the various districts and departments to exert joint efforts and help unemployed children of their own staffs and workers set up various types of cooperatives that are responsible for their own losses or profits. Vice Mayor Pei Xianbai attended and spoke at the meeting.

SHANGHAI OFFICIAL URGES END TO ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW280603 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, (Qian Huimin), deputy chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal Procuratorate, issued a statement on 27 August on the resolute struggle against violations and crimes in the economic sphere. He advised those who have violated the law and committed crimes to wake up and stop, to voluntarily confess wrongdoings and to report accomplices to the judicial organs and their employing units so as to win merits, to atone for their crimes and receive lenient treatment.

(Qian Huimin) said: The number of cases involving economic crimes has increased sharply in this city. At present, this includes cases of speculation and profiteering, offering and taking bribes, embezzlement and theft. The number of cases of economic crimes handled by the municipal procuratorate during the first half of this year has more than doubled that processed in 1980 as a whole. Cases of illegal income have also increased; the many cases uncovered this year involved illegal income over 10,000 yuan.

(Qian Huimin) pointed out: These economic crimes are undermining the four modernizations, seriously disrupting the economic order, directly damaging the interests of the masses and corrupting the broad masses of cadres and workers and staff. We call on cadres and people to combat these unhealthy tendencies energetically and to report violations and criminal activities to the procuratorate and other departments concerned for action.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI EARLY RICE--People in suburban Shanghai have reaped a bumper harvest from their 1.5 million mu of early rice this year. The average per-mu output is about 780 jin, or about 15 percent higher than last year. Fengxian County's total output of early rice this year is 24.65 million jin higher than last year. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81 OW]

GUANGDONG'S LEADER TALKS TO INDIVIDUAL LABORERS

HK290521 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spent the morning of 28 August talking to more than 10 young Guangzhou people engaged in individual labor. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The individual economy permitted by the policy, under the dominance of the socialist economy of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, is a supplement to the socialist planned economy. It serves socialism and the people.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi particularly emphasized that we should not discriminate either economically or politically against individual laborers in the urban areas. He said: In the future talented people will emerge from among the individual laborers, and these will be able to make contributions to the modernization drive.

Most of the young individual laborers attending the forum work in service trades such as catering, barbering, and sewing, a few operate small businesses dealing in metalware and sundries. During the forum they reported on their experiences, state of business, family income, and ideas for the future. They also noted a number of problems and difficulties they have encountered in operating their businesses.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi listened with great patience and care to their reports. He demanded that the responsible comrades of departments concerned who were present attach importance to the matter and help to solve their problems and difficulties as far as possible.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK310318 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] At a recent forum on problems on the ideological front, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke on struggling against trends of bourgeois liberalization, pointing out that the current problem to be solved on the ideological front is lax and weak leadership. This is the case on all fronts, not just on that of literature and art. This is a universal problem.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Some writers hold that minds can only be truly emancipated if literature and art works expose the so-called dark side of the party and socialism. Far from being criticized, this viewpoint has actually been praised by certain people. For some time, many party organizations and leading cadres have not dared or been willing to do anything about unhealthy trends. They have failed to criticize or struggle against erroneous ideas. Due to insufficient ideological education for the peasants, many agricultural and sideline products that should have been delivered to the state have not been, procurement quotas have been unfulfilled, and indiscriminate tree-felling was very serious at one stage. Certain enterprise leaders dare not curb unhealthy and sinister trends among the workers. Some substitute indiscriminate bonus payments for ideological work. Party organizations and leading organs often act in a weak and ineffective way in correcting bad trends and violations of law and discipline among the cadres. On the literature and art and theory fronts, this phenomenon is expressed as inability to carry out just and forceful criticism and struggle against unhealthy works which contain errors and the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Lax and weak leadership is extremely harmful. To overcome laxity and weakness in party leadership is currently the major task on all fronts. With regard to the trends of bourgeois liberalization that have currently appeared in the ideology, theory, literature and art circles, we must make full use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to solve the problem.



Unfolding criticism and self-criticism is not only one of the party's three great work styles but an important method of work. We must pay attention to the following three points in criticizing erroneous trends:

1. Don't organize a movement. The main thing is to clarify ideology, unify understanding and unite the comrades, not to punish people.
2. Don't surround and attack people. In the past there was a bad work style of setting up a target and attacking it en masse. We cannot do things in this way now.
3. Seek truth from facts and don't inflate things. We should criticize works that need criticizing without aiming to make up the number or pluck them out. Criticism must be truth-seeking, appropriate and convincing.

It is necessary to make a correct evaluation of the ideology, theory, literature and art and publishing circles. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We must affirm that the successes are very great, that the great majority are good comrades, and that the party's policies regarding intellectuals and ideological and literature and art work will not change." We must uphold these three full affirmations. In literature and art, we must be politically strict and artistically relaxed. By being politically strict, we mean upholding the four modernizations and not allowing opposition to party leadership and the socialist system. A work is bad if people gain from it the impression that the Communist Party and the socialist system are no good. Artists' relaxation means allowing plenty of variety in artistic schools and styles, choice of subject matter, methods of expression and so on. The leadership must not interfere in these matters in a high-handed way. We must ensure that literature and art continue to be lively and achieve greater richness and variety.

Launching criticism and self-criticism is identical with the party's principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools contend, with the spirit of the third plenary session, and with the spirit of the Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, adopted by the sixth plenary session. Our aim is to ensure that our propaganda, theory, and literature and art work become still more healthy and prosperous.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out in his speech: As Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, it is faced with the problem of struggling against decadent capitalist culture. It is therefore necessary to change the current lax and weak state of party leadership, and ensure that party leadership becomes united and firm.

#### GUANGXI REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF COMBAT HEROES

HK280238 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the representative of the Baota Mountain combat heroes (Liang Qinghui), the representative of the model militiamen who supported the fighters at the front (Ruan Minghan) and the representatives of the 10 college girl students of the Guangxi Nationalities Institute who are avid supporters of the army (Luo Xiaoying) and (Zhao Ronghui) returned to Nanning by train yesterday afternoon after attending the celebration activities of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and touring some of the prefectures and municipalities in Guangdong and Hunan and Guilin Municipality in our region where they made speeches. The leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the regional government and Guangxi Military District Liu Chonggui, Zhang Xudeng and He Yiran and others met them at the railway station.

While in Beijing the representatives attended the 1 August festival get-together and reception, paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao, visited the former residence of Chairman Mao in Zhongnanhai and the exhibition of the brilliant deeds of the five old marshals Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and Luo Ronghuan and made a report to the cadres in sections of the General Political Department of the PLA. Courageous hero fighting in isolation (Yuan Huangao), who toured and made reports in Guangdong, Hunan and Guilin, returned on the same train.

HUNAN OFFICIAL WRITES ON NATIONALITIES WORK

HK300743 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Article by Shi Bangzhi, vice chairman of Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee: "Strengthen the Unity of Nationalities in Accordance With the Spirit of the Resolution"]

[Excerpts] There are seven main minority nationalities in Hunan--the Tujia, Miao, Dong, Yao, Hui, Uyghur and Zhuang. They are scattered in 67 counties and municipalities, and are chiefly concentrated in the west Hunan Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, in Xinhuang, Tongdao, Jianghua and Chengbu Autonomous Counties, and in some 30 communes in other counties. These areas contain over 2 million minority-nationality people. The state of nationality relations obviously has a major affect on political stability and economic prosperity in the whole province.

We must act according to the spirit of resolution, implement the party's series of principles and policies on nationalities work, and further consolidate and strengthen the great unity of people of all nationalities. First, it is necessary to strengthen the unity of Han and minority-nationality cadres. At present there are over 20,000 minority-nationality cadres in the minority-nationality areas of Hunan. This is a major force. However, it is still far from sufficient. In particular, there are very few leadership and science and technology backbone elements. In the future we must work hard to cultivate and promote more minority-nationality cadres and gradually ensure that most cadres in minority-nationality autonomous areas belong to those nationalities exercising autonomy, so as to form autonomous organs for taking independent care of the affairs of their localities and nationalities in accordance with party and state principles and policies. This is an unshakable principle.

However, we must realize that here are also quite a lot of Han in the minority-nationality areas. As in the past, there must be a corresponding proportion of Han cadres at present and in the future. I myself am a Miao cadre, who worked in minority-nationality areas for many years. I have understood from long practice that minority nationalities cannot do without help from the Han. Only if Han and minority-nationality cadres unite closely together, each drawing on the strong points of the other to make up for shortcomings, can the people of all nationalities be better united to advance together and can economic construction in the minority-nationality areas be done still better.

Second, we must help the minority-nationality areas to develop their economy and culture.

Third, it is necessary to maintain minority-nationality regional autonomy and strengthen construction in the legal system regarding this concept. This is of major significance for improving and developing socialist nationality relations and strengthening the unity of nationalities. In the past year and more, under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and the party committees in the minority-nationality areas, west Hunan Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and Xinhuang and Chengbu Autonomous Counties have basically completed the drafting of autonomy regulations. Jianghua and Tongdao Autonomous Counties have written drafts of specific regulations. We must unify our thinking and understanding in accordance with the spirit of the resolution, and strive to ensure that minority-nationality legislation takes care of the nationality characteristics and embodies the decisionmaking powers of nationality autonomous areas, and also that it guarantees centralization and unity and expresses the common desires of the laboring people. We should promote the great unity of nationalities by drawing up autonomy regulations.

TRILATERAL FINANCE CONFERENCE HELD IN SICHUAN

HK260413 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A conference on finance and trade cooperation among three provinces--Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan--was recently held in Chengdu. This conference was sponsored by the finance and trade office of the Sichuan Provincial Government for the purposes of meeting the needs of the current new situation, strengthening the exchange of experience in finance and trade cooperation among the three provinces and further expanding the interflow of commodities in the southwest region.

The economic contacts among the three provinces--Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan--used to be close and frequent. After the 10 years' chaos, the contacts among these places gradually decreased. Some channels for contacts formed in the past were interrupted. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, finance and trade work of the three provinces has greatly improved and they have supported one another's work. However, we have encountered the new situation and many new problems at the same time. We must strengthen the exchange of reports on the situation and strengthen the interflow of commodities.

At the conference presided over by Sichuan Provincial Vice Governor Guan Xuesi from 18 to 20 August, responsible comrades of the finance and trade departments of the three provinces exchanged experience in implementing the business responsibility system, transacting business through many channels, enlivening the market and doing well in supplying industrial products to the rural areas. They also discussed the problem of expanding the interflow of commodities among the three provinces. The conference decided that such conferences on cooperation and contacts be held regularly in the future. The next conferences will be held in Kunming this winter and next spring.

YUNNAN ANNOUNCES BIG BUDGET FOR MINORITY EDUCATION

OW241431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Kunming, Aug 24 (XINHUA)--The Yunnan Provincial Department of Education has announced the largest budget ever for minority education in accord with the government's policy of assistance for minority peoples. Before the 1949 founding of the People's Republic, most of China's 55 minorities were largely neglected in education. Since then, efforts have been made to improve their cultural life and raise their educational level. The 10-year period of the Cultural Revolution, however, was a time of great setbacks for all education. Only since the end of that decade in 1976 has the government again taken up the cause of developing minority education.

The budget announced by the department provides 87 million yuan, 43 percent of the total for general education, to the eight minority autonomous prefectures of the province which contain the 22 national minorities. Out of a provincial population of 31 million, one-third are minority people. There are 2,100 minority university and college students, 12 percent of the provincial total. In addition to ordinary primary and secondary schools, industrial, agricultural, medical, teaching and finance training schools have also been established for minorities along with a provincial institute for nationalities. Enrollment in these schools is now 1.3 million, 4.7 times the figure of early 1950's. There are 5.2 million school-age children in the province, 1.3 million of whom are minority students, 77.4 percent of the minority total school-age children.

Boarding primary and secondary schools have been established for the minorities since last year, and authorities hope by the end of this year to add to the small number now operating, bringing the total to 21 of the former and 19 of the latter. Textbooks have been compiled in a number of minority languages such as Dai, Jingpo, Lahu, Lisu, Va and Tibetan. Primary schools teaching in these languages may extend their schooling period by one to two years.



BEIJING MAYOR CALLS ON RESIDENTS TO SAVE WATER

OW281301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, called on the residents of the city to save water at a mass meeting attended by 10,000 people held today at the Beijing workers' stadium. The city has decided to establish a municipal water resources committee headed by the mayor. It will be responsible for the management and distribution of the city's water resources. Beijing plans to build several projects for recovery of waste water, the mayor said. He said that the city will limit paddy fields and encourage sprinkling irrigation instead of ditch irrigation. Water for vegetable production and the people's livelihood will be guaranteed.

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS ATTEND HOHHOT ANNIVERSARY FAIR

SK281039 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Yu Rongjie), on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Hohhot Municipality, a nadam fair was ceremoniously opened at the Hohhot racetrack on the afternoon of 27 August.

(Zai Xi), deputy mayor of Hohhot Municipality, presided over the opening ceremony. (He Xinge), deputy secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and deputy mayor of Hohhot Municipality, made a speech. He spoke highly of the brilliant achievements in building Hohhot Municipality scored by the people of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities in the past several hundred years. He also urged the people of various nationalities across the municipality to unite as one under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the regional CCP Committee, make efforts to promote urban construction and strive to build the municipality into a modern city with highly developed civilization.

At the nadam fair, a horsemanship exhibition and wrestling and tug-of-war matches were held by athletes of the region. Attending the fair and viewing the exhibiton were Li Jingquan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and army leading comrades including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Wang Yilun, Yun Shiyong, Zhang Pengtu, (Li Wen), Bu He, Kui Bi, Ke Ligeng, Zhang Rugang, Qi Junshan, Hao Xiushan, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan, Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Wang Jiangong, Liang Yiming, Wang Haishan, (Ta La), (Li Quanyu), (Liang Fanggang), (Meng Qingxian), (Su Lin), (Dong Yimin), (He Xinge), (Yun Zhian), (Liang Junchuan), (Jie Shutian), (Xu He), (Chen Yaochu), (Li Wenchang), (Zhang Qisheng), (Pan Zhigao), (Zhang Pangong), (Zhou Dian), (Guo Qiancong), (Hei Weiyong), (Lin Rui), (Zai Xi), (Ge-er-dun) and (Shen Gangrong). Also attending were responsible persons of the regional and Hohhot municipal departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, foreign tourists in the region, our compatriots from Xianggang and Aomen, guests from fraternal provinces and municipalities and some 150,000 people of various nationalities throughout Hohhot Municipality. The nadam fair was held from 27 to 29 August.

TIANJIN RECEIVES SOME RELIEF FROM WATER SHORTAGE

SK290806 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Early on 28 August water began to flow into the Hai He through the south channel. The water flow is continuously increasing. Chemical tests shows that the water quality is very good. The quality of Tianjin's tap water is expected to improve somewhat with this new flow into the Hai He. On 16 August, heavy rain fell in the southern part of Hebei Province and the northern part of Henan Province. On the following day the State Council cabled the water conservation bureaus in Henan, Hebi, Shandong and Tianjin to mobilize the masses to divert water to Tianjin by all means possible. The water from the south channel is not an extra water resource but one which had been planned by our city. Therefore, we must not slacken our efforts to conserve water.

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

SK300338 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The 10th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress opened today in Harbin. Major items on its agenda are: Discussing and approving the Heilongjiang provincial draft provisional regulations on land management; hearing the provincial government's report on the readjustment of the national economy; and discussing the namelists of cadres who are to be appointed or removed by the provincial People's Congress, government, court and procuratorate.

Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's session. The participants heard a report delivered by (Liu Ziyu), director of the provincial agriculture bureau, explaining the provincial draft provisional regulations on land management. The report was given with the authorization of the provincial government.

Attending today's session were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Liu Qian, Liu Huixian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi and Wu Cheng. Attending as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial People's Higher Court and People's Procuratorate, departments concerned under the provincial People's Congress and government and standing committees of some municipal and county people's congresses.

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG ECONOMIC MEETING

SK300329 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] This morning the provincial CCP Committee and government opened their first work conference on the rural diversified economy in Harbin. The conference is to use the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee as a driving force to implement the CCP Central Committee's circular on promoting a rural diversified economy, comprehensively implement the principle of partly releasing control over grain production and vigorously diversifying production, restructure the agricultural economy, promote the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, gradually put in force the three-thirds system in agricultural output value and make new contributions to building our province into a modern agricultural base with marketable grain as its major product and with comprehensively developed farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

Attending today's conference were Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Hou Jie and Wang Caoli. Comrade Wang Luming chaired and spoke at the conference. Also attending were responsible comrades of all CCP committees and agricultural, industrial and commercial departments throughout the province, totaling 1,000 persons.

The conference is to run for 8 days. Experiences in developing a rural diversified economy will be exchanged, responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned will speak and leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee will also deliver important speeches and reports. Some dozen representatives spoke today to introduce their experiences in rural diversified production.

BRIEFS

LIAONING CENSUS CIRCULAR--The Liaoning provincial census leading group, the provincial public security bureau and the civil affairs office recently issued a joint circular urging people to honestly fill in census forms about their origins and stating that minority people must stop pretending to be of Han nationality. The circular stipulates that rural minority nationalities who want to resume their own nationalities must go to the local public security stations to make corrections. Rural minority people may go to brigades or communes to make corrections. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 81 SK]

FLOOD RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN SHAANXI CONTINUE

HK280927 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] After Hanzhong Prefecture was recently struck by torrential rain and floods, the leadership organ of the Lanzhou PLA units immediately ordered PLA units stationed in Shaanxi to go all out to help the masses with flood control and relief work. Yesterday morning Lanzhou PLA units Deputy Commander Chen Kang, Deputy Political Commissar Liang Renjie, Political Department Deputy Director (Wang Yuwen) and provincial military district Commander Sun Hangdao arrived in Hanzhong by plane with medical teams and a large quantity of relief materials, including cotton bedsheets, garments and so on. They paid a comfort visit to and helped the victims. The five medical teams of 70 members and some 20 medical workers who were sent by the province went to seriously stricken counties, including Lueyang, Ningqiang, Liuba, Nanzheng and Chenggu, to give medical treatment to the masses in the stricken areas.

## Relief Groups Visit

HK290636 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The provincial disaster relief work group and the leaders of the Hanzhong Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office have been visiting the severely flood-hit areas of Lueyang, Chenggu, Mian, Nanzheng and Yang Counties and Hanzhong Municipality to inspect the disaster situation, comfort the people, and organize them to carry out self-salvation through production and rebuild their homes. They called for the cadres and masses to drain and resow the inundated farmland, take precautions against plant diseases and insect pests, and reduce the losses.

The provincial and prefectural leaders arrived in Lueyang on 27 August. They immediately toured the streets with responsible comrades of the county CCP Committee and government, visiting the calamity-hit masses and the temporary dwellings. They also talked with stranded travelers and helped them to solve difficulties in daily life. The people in the disaster areas were deeply moved and encouraged.

At present Mian and Lueyang Counties are mobilizing the cadres and masses to establish confidence in surmounting the disaster, overcome difficulties, resume production, and win victory in disaster relief.

## Damaged Railroad Repaired

HK290611 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The commanders and fighters of a Lanzhou Military Region regiment guarding the Baoji-Chengdu railroad have worked hard with the railway workers to crash-repair track in places where it was damaged by floods. After the torrential rains in Baoji and Hanzhong Prefectures, many landslides occurred on this line and passenger and freight transport was completely cut. When this disaster occurred, the commanders and fighters of the regiment marched more than 100 li to the section most seriously hit by landslides to clear and repair the track. The 7th squad of the 3d company, which guards the longest tunnel on the line, was cut off from the outside world for more than 10 days. However the fighters stayed at their combat posts, endured hunger, and removed all the mud and rocks piled on the line at both ends of the tunnel. At present the commanders and fighters of the regiment are still working with the railway workers and militia, resolved to reopen this artery to the great southwest as quickly as possible.



ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS HUANG ZHICHENG 26 AUGUST

HK290331 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1305 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Feature by correspondent Kong Lian [1313 5571]: "Sidelights on Premier Zhao's Meeting With Huang Zhicheng"]

[Text] A Little Wish

Huang Zhicheng was elated when he heard that Premier Zhao Ziyang wanted to receive him. He said to the work personnel: "I have a little wish: Apart from being photographed with the premier and other leaders, I would also like to be photographed with the premier alone, with him seated and me standing. This would express my respect for the premier."

At 1700 on 26 August, Huang Zhicheng arrived at the Jiangsu room of the Great Hall of the People. Premier Zhao Ziyang shook hands with him, saying, "We welcome you." He also introduced him to each of the leaders present. After they were all photographed in front of a screen, Premier Zhao said: "Let us have one more picture just of us two." The work personnel brought a chair over. Premier Zhao sat down, and Huang Zhicheng stood beside him. The photographer thus captured this unforgettable moment on film. Huang Zhicheng said afterwards, "Premier Zhao is extremely kind. I was a bit nervous at first, but I calmed down as soon as I saw him. He is really considerate of people; he even satisfied my little request."

There Are Surely Many Others Behind Him Who Want To Come

Huang Zhicheng was in very lively and high spirits at the banquet, and repeatedly drank toasts with the leaders. He said: "I now toast the premier. I feel really honored and happy to have been received by the premier today. I thank the premier for receiving me." Huang Zhicheng then toasted Deputy Chief of Staff Yang Yong. He said in conclusion: "As I can't drink too much, I can't toast all the leaders, so I will now toast them all at once. I thank the leaders for treating me in this way and for their concern." So saying, he raised his glass in both hands above his head, and then drained it.

During the party, Dong Qiwu said to him: "You were born and grew up in Taiwan, yet you chose the patriotic path of flying your plane over to us. You certainly are a young man with a will!" Huang Zhicheng said: "As you are my elder, I should learn from you. I took a step ahead of the others in flying my plane over here; there are surely many others behind me who want to come."

"Premier Zhao's Words Have All Gone Into My Heart"

Huang Zhicheng said excitedly in the car on the way home afterwards: "Before Premier Zhao received me today, although I had not written out a list there were many questions I wanted to ask him, and I had also decided to put forward suggestions to the premier. When talking to me, Premier Zhao spoke about the achievements of new China and also the shortcomings. He spoke in a truth-seeking way, and his words have all gone into my heart; they answered all the questions I had intended to ask. My questions had all dealt with small matters, but Premier Zhao is deep and farsighted, and clearly explained the major affairs of the country. I benefitted a lot from listening to the premier. I have very great confidence in the motherland's future."

Huang Zhicheng also said: "Premier Zhao appears very young and energetic. I heard him say that he likes to go out for a run early each morning and to keep on steeling himself. This is an admirable spirit."

WEN WEI PO ON BEIJING'S SIGNALS TO REAGAN

HK280911 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Special feature by Ku Chin-hsin [0657 6930 2450]: "Beijing's Greeting for Reagan"]

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was warmly recieved by the Chinese leaders when he visited Beijing. Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang had interviews with him, talking about the Sino-U.S. relations and giving signals to Ronald Reagan.

Deng Xiaoping's and Zhao Ziyang's words obviously reflect the principle according to which the top Chinese leaders will handle Sino-U.S. relations.

Beijing's leaders highly affirmed Carter's contribution to the development of Sino-U.S. relations during his term of office, expressing their good wishes to an old friend and their hope that Sino-U.S. relations will develop on the basis of the established common ground.

During his interview with Carter, Deng Xiaoping mentioned the three principles regarding the Taiwan issue laid down when diplomatic relations between China and the United States were established. He said: "It was during your presidency that we established the three principles covering the question of Taiwan. We Chinese will never forget this."

During his term of office, Carter made a decision which only a person with foresight and bold resolve could make. That is, he established the three principles of severing diplomatic ties with Taiwan, abrogating the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty and withdrawing American Armed Forces from Taiwan. This work was pioneered by Richard Nixon and accomplished by Carter during his term of office. This was the reason why Beijing's leaders gave Carter a warm reception.

As a matter of fact, thanks to Carter's efforts, the strategic situation of the world has undergone enormous changes since the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. China, the United States and other peace-loving countries have gained huge strategic benefits ever since then.

The Soviet Union met with resistance in its foreign expansion and hated and cursed the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. This was a clear fact.

Today, the United States is ruled by the Reagan administration and not by the Carter administration. Beijing has to directly approach the Reagan administration if it wants to develop Sino-U.S. relations. Before Carter's arrival in Beijing, China gave the Reagan administration a series of signals and expressed its intentions by touching on Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan issue and through the diplomatic activities of receiving Carter and other Americans.

In a banquet welcoming Carter, Zhao Ziyang not only praised Carter but he praised Reagan more. He said that when Alexander Haig visited China he brought with him a letter from President Reagan on the friendly relations between China and the United States. He praised President Reagan for his close attention to the strategic significance of the Sino-U.S. relations and his wish to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the communique on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

Zhao Ziyang's praise for Reagan was meaningful and reflected his superb art of conducting foreign affairs. A gentleman keeps his word. A ruler should all the more keep his promises in order to govern his country. Judging by the Reagan administration's respect for the communique on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the diplomatic relations between China and the United States will definitely develop healthily in the future.

The principles regarding Washington's severance of diplomatic relations with Taiwan, abrogation of the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty and withdrawal of American Armed Forces from Taiwan were the basis of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. They showed that Sino-U.S. relations were compatible with the norms of international diplomatic relations and that the two countries would neither interfere in each other's internal affairs nor harm each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The day after we had praised Reagan, Zhao Ziyang had an interview with Huang Zhicheng. In this interview, he talked about Beijing's policy of restoring Taiwan to China and guaranteed that Taiwan's existing system will not change and Taiwan's standard of living will not be lowered. He also put forward two "hopes," saying that the Taiwan authorities continue to be the object on which Beijing places its hope and that after Taiwan has returned to the embrace of China, the Taiwan authorities will continue to rule Taiwan according to the existing system, except that there must be a unified foreign policy. Peace should be prized in settling the dispute among the Chinese people.

However, the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan will increase the possibility of an armed conflict between the mainland and Taiwan, and the foreigners will interfere in China's internal affairs.

The Reagan administration has now adopted the method of holding up the sale of arms to Taiwan. Should U.S. arms be sold to Taiwan? The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said that there would not be an answer until the beginning of next year.

Pending a solution, this problem means an obstacle to the development of the Sino-U.S. relations.

Mark Hatfield, Reagan's good friend and chairman of the Republican Party [as published] Senate Appropriations Committee, advocated promoting the diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Reportedly, in the capacity of Reagan's "messenger," he arrived in Beijing 3 days before Carter. The message he got while in Beijing was: The Chinese leaders hope to receive Reagan at an early date.

Hatfield is an influential figure in the Senate. He said in a press conference that the earlier Reagan visited China, the better, so as to dispel Beijing's worries about the Reagan administration over the Taiwan issue. He persuaded Reagan to act as a "trigger" in helping solve the dispute between the mainland and Taiwan.

The Republican Party was the U.S. political party that opened the door in 1972 to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. Does Reagan really want to bring about a new strategic situation? Reagan is pushing the Reagan doctrine in Southeast Asia to curb Soviet expansion. A positive development in Sino-U.S. relations will definitely be conducive to the Reagan doctrine.

#### TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON CARTER, ITO VISITS

HK270904 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Zhao Ziyang Greets Carter and Assesses Reagan"]

[Text] Two Foreign Guests Who Have Retired From Office Are Now in Beijing

In these last few days, apart from receiving the Malian president, Beijing has also welcomed two foreign guests who have left the international political arena. One of them is former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the other is former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ito.

Carter resided in the White House from 1977 to 1980. He has defeated by Reagan during the presidential election last year and returned to his hometown this year.



Apart from reporting Carter's arrival in Beijing, yesterday's RENMIN RIBAO published a special supplementary article entitled "The Life of Former President Jimmy Carter" telling the Chinese people what he has been doing recently. The article says that he has been writing his memoirs since last year, recollecting political, diplomatic and personal affairs he experienced during his 4-year presidency.

#### One of Carter's Important Achievements During His Tenure of Office

During his 4-year tenure of office, one of the major tasks he accomplished was that in December 1978 he, together with China, declared to the world that China and the United States were officially establishing diplomatic relations.

At that time, new China had been established for 29 years. During that time, several individuals had held the office of president of the United States. However, it was only after Carter took office that China and the United States established diplomatic relations. Although "when conditions are ready, success comes on its own," we should acknowledge that Carter's decision was also a contributing factor to the success.

In spite of the fact that Carter is no longer in power, China still extends a red carpet welcome to him. This shows China's acknowledgement of his contribution to Sino-American relations.

#### Praising Reagan's Letter

The fact that China warmly welcomes Carter is a matter of practical significance.

From Zhao Ziyang's speech delivered at yesterday's banquet, one can see very clearly that China still places hope in the present U.S. President Reagan. China hopes that, proceeding from the global strategy of defending peace and opposing hegemonism, he will continue to develop Sino-American relations and never let them retrogress.

Zhao Ziyang mentioned Reagan's speech which attached importance to Sino-American relations and expressed his readiness to continue to develop these relations. Zhao Ziyang praised Reagan's letter brought to China by the U.S. Secretary of State Haig, saying that this letter "gives expression to the friendly feelings between China and the United States."

The United States intends to sell modern weapons to Taiwan. This matter has cast a shadow over Sino-American relations. Until now, Reagan has neither taken steps nor made clear that he will refrain from taking any steps to sell modern weapons to Taiwan.

#### Ito's Two Visits to China

Masayoshi Ito, a former Japanese minister of foreign affairs, resigned not long ago. He accompanied Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on his visit to the United States. The wording of the Japanese-American joint communique ran counter to Suzuki's original intention. In addition, the joint communique was queried and attacked by the Diet. As a result, Ito took the blame and resigned. Now, Sunao Sonoda has succeeded him as minister of foreign affairs.

During his present visit, Ito was received by Zhao Ziyang and others. Hua Guofeng, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, who had not appeared on public occasions for a long time, also met him. This matter has drawn the attention of foreign correspondents.

Last year, Hua Guofeng visited Japan twice as the Chinese premier. In May he made a state visit and in August he attended funeral of former Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

At the end of last year, a Japanese cabinet delegation headed by Masayoshi Ito came to China to attend a meeting. Although Ito wished to meet Hua Guofeng, the Chinese prime minister at that time, he failed to achieve what he wished.

The sixth plenary session held recently has explained China's current political situation. The fact that Hua Guofeng reappeared and met Ito is a manifestation of the stability of the Chinese political situation. It also shows that China respects foreign friends and attaches importance to courtesy.

WEN WEI PO NOTES PRC'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK270337 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "China Studying New Economic Measures"]

[Text] Our economists have recently been making a deep and practical investigation and study of the new problems in our national economy. In September and October they are going to have discussions and formulate new measures. These new problems are mainly:

1. Planned economy should be carried out on the basis of public ownership and at the same time the supplementary role regulation by the market mechanism should be brought into play. This will be the major guiding idea for our future economic reforms. The distribution of the national revenue, the investment in capital construction and the rationing of important products should be included in the unified plan of the state to be put under the direct control of the state. The independence of big enterprises should be limited. Medium and small enterprises whose products are more complicated and whose link with the market is closer should have more independence than big enterprises to bring into greater play the role of regulation by market mechanism.

2. During the period of the readjustment of the national economy the speed should not be too fast. However, there should not be no speed. This readjustment is different from the one in 1962. In the readjustment of 1962 a lot of small local enterprises were closed down and many uncompleted projects were abandoned. As a result many people returned home to the countryside and no longer got any wages. This readjustment is switching off and keeping on running. There has been neither reduction of the number of workers nor stoppage of the payment of wages and protests will be roused if bonuses are reduced. Meanwhile, the problem of the youths awaiting employment should be solved. There cannot be high speed nor no speed, or there will be no guarantee for economic stability.

3. The rectification of the enterprises should be carried out simultaneously with the establishment of the responsibility system. Economic commissions at all levels starting from the State Economic Commission should do a good job of rectifying the enterprises. Recently there has been considerable disorder in some of our enterprises. Laws and discipline have been violated in some of them to get economic benefits for the enterprises by discarding burdens and converting what is owned by the state to what is owned by the enterprises at the expense of the interests of the state instead of by improving management and administration and raising economic effect. The leading groups in some enterprises collude with the staff and workers to oppose the state instead of educating them to see the interests of the whole. This will lead them to the negative side. The enterprises leadership should guarantee to get economic benefits with decent methods and by decent means. It is vital for the rectification of the enterprises to gradually make their leading bodies and leading cadres more revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professionally competent.

Since the establishment of the responsibility system linking remuneration to output, the situation in the countryside has greatly changed. In the factories, the socialist principle of distribution according to labor should be integrated with the responsibility system and political and ideological work should go hand in hand with the distribution according to labor.

There are five main kinds of economic responsibility systems in industrial and mining enterprises: 1) piece rate wages; 2) floating wages; 3) bonuses for overfulfilling quotas; 4) bonuses in proportion to profits; 5) new methods similar to the responsibility system linking remuneration to output carried out in the countryside. Which one should be adopted in a certain enterprise should be based on practical study and we should sum up our experience in this respect.

4. Vigorous attention should be paid to the prospecting for and the rational exploitation of energy which should be regarded as an undertaking of strategic importance. Resources of coal and petroleum should be energetically prospected for. Efforts should first of all be concentrated on exploiting the coal in Shanxi Province where conditions are better and greater results can be achieved with less money. In exploiting coal we can use foreign investment, but it is only natural that we rely mainly on ourselves. We should also fully utilize hydraulic power and low quality coal to generate electricity.

5. The problem about the proportion of the currency in circulation and the commodity stock for retail. In the past, there had to be eight to nine yuan of commodities in stock for every yuan in circulation. If it was below six yuan, there would be tension of supply in the market and if it was below five yuan, there would be inflation. In the past we always estimated the economic situation according to this proportion. This proportion should not be entirely negated, nor should it be fixed. For the situation has changed nowadays. There is money in the hands of workers and peasants and surely the amount of currency in circulation and the amount the society will be able to contain will grow. A study should still be made as to what the proportion of the total amount of stock of retail commodities should be.

6. An earnest study should be made how to raise, accumulate and utilize funds. It was decided by the central work conference in 1980 that it is necessary for further readjustment to cut down capital construction and to temporarily freeze funds and prices. The problem now is how to enliven the economy and extricate our economy from this predicament. This year we have made efforts to develop the production of consumer goods and have achieved some successes. However, some of the workers in heavy industry and their equipment are idle and the work of some of our capital construction contingent has been held up. Their equipment and material lies idle in storehouses, but wages and repair and management expenses are still to be paid--an expenditure that creates no wealth. Some authorities pointed out that not only should deficits be eradicated and financial difficulties surmounted, but funds should also be accumulated to create conditions for future economic development.

There are three ways of solving the problem of the shortage of funds: developing production and managing the economy well; assembling in a suitable manner scattered funds, attracting savings and issuing bonds; exploiting foreign investment in a suitable manner.

The prices of the commodities in our country are not rational at present and should be readjusted step by step. Subsidies should continue to be granted for major commodities that affect the people's livelihood.



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